THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy,.....5 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (311 issues)...$10 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Weekly Commercial.

The Real Danger.

We have before referred to the evidence of a design by the enemies of the Government and sympathizers with the rebellion in the North, to combine all the elements of sedition, discord and violence, with the view of precipitating a revolution in some of the Northern States. That such a purpose exists and is supported by an extensive organization in the Northwest, has been conclusively shown. The crossing of the Ohio into Indiana of an extensive band of guerrillas, an account of which we published yesterday, is believed to be a movement, or part of a movement, in concert with the "Sons of Liberty," a combination pledged to the reprehensible scheme we have referred to. The open and defiant attitude and tone, the growing boldness of those engaged in the scheme, are among the most significant, not to say startling, manifestations of the hour.

But it is not in the Northwest alone that the purpose of inciting the people to domestic revolution, has begun to show itself. If it originated in the Northwest, New York has outstripped that section of the country in the same treasonable purpose. We have shown from time to time how persistent and determined Gov. SEYMOUR was to bring about a collision between State and Federal authorities, and to organize sedition and discord with the view of resisting the draft, particularly in New York city. Grown bold, the press in his interest in that city, now scarcely disguise such a design. To comprehend the scheme, the reader should understand that the object is to create such a state of things in the North, as will compel the Government, to a considerable extent, to withdraw the army from the South, and thus give the rebels an advantage. It is apparent that the rebels cannot long hold out against the superior numbers employed against them. Their sympathizers and coadjutors have therefore undertaken this work of creating a diversion in their behalf, and this is the way they hope to do it.

Now, some may be loath to believe this, but whoever has closely watched the movements and carefully weighed the language of the Copperhead journals and orators, will not doubt that some such scheme as this really exists. The *World* and *News* have become even more open than one year ago when they were chiefly instrumental in inciting the mob to commit the terrible acts of violence and incendiarism which turned New York into the theatre of scenes never to be remembered with a shudder.

Coupled with this revolutionary purpose is another to set aside the Presidential election and usurp the reins of Government, should Mr. LINCOLN be chosen. In conversation and in various ways, this has for some time been hinted at by Copperhead leaders of the more desperate character. It has now however found utterance in the journals of that order. The following, quoted from the New York, *World*, distinctly foreshadows the design:

"And on behalf of the Democratic party we take leave to say, that if the Chicago nominee shall have been elected by a majority of the electoral votes from the loyal States, and Mr. Lincoln and his supporters shall then undertake to reverse the popular decision by carrying out this long-projected and deeply-laid scheme of counting in the rotten borough votes, the President elect and the Democratic party do not 'acquiesce,' but they will immediately proceed to administer to the usurper the fate of usurpers, and at whatever cost, to establish in the chair of the Chief Magistrate the Chief Magistrate rightfully and lawfully chosen by the people to fill the same."

It is not necessary to employ other than the simplest language in view of a purpose and prospect here overshadowed, in order to awaken the proper feeling in the heart of every man not prepared to participate in scenes from the contemplation of which the mind not brutalized, instinctively recoils.

We have for sometime known that the Democratic programme contemplated something like this—and we have been assured that the soldier's vote would be resisted and made the pretext for revolutionizing in certain States, Pennsylvania being one, The *World*, quoted above, while it does not distinctly name this, makes use of lan' guage when it refers to "rotten boroughs,' which is intended to cover the soldiers' vote as a ground for resisting the inauguration of President LINCOLN.

We would not create false alarm or groundless apprehensions, bu, tthat well matured schemes of the kind we have indicated exist, we do not for a moments doubt —indeed we are well assured they do exist. Let us look about us, and heed the significance of the injunction "to be forewarned and forearmed."

Grant at Work Again.

The never failing resources of the Lieutenant General have again been displayed by a masterly movement which places two corps within ten miles of Richmond, and LEE at a disadvantage. As a strategic stroke it was perfectly successful, and promises to be productive of important results.

What the People of Chicago Read

Under this head, we had an article a day or two ago, calling attention to the style of literature to which the people of Chicago are entertained by some of their newspapers, which has evoked from the *Journal* of that city the following gratifying response:—

The only comment we have to make upon these just observations of our Pittsburgh cotemporary is, that the paper it refers to by no means reflects the literary tastes of our people, or the sort of refinement that characterizes Chicago society. The *Times* is read by two classes—this loyal public and disloyal sneaks in the basket of such, of course it can do but little harm, bad, depraved and smutty as it is. Anybody who is seen reading that paper here, is at once set down either as a rowdy-sympathizer or a man or woman of depraved tastes. It caters to the political and literary appetites of these, and these only—hence its characteristic features, alluded to by the Pittsburgh paper.

THE Constitutional Amendment which the people of Rhode Island are to vote on, in addition to conferring on soldiers in the field the right to vote, proposes to extend the suffrage to naturalized citizens, who have served honorably in the war during the rebellion, and to permit them to vote on the same terms as native citizens, waiving in their favor the property qualifications required of other natnralized electors.

GENERAL BURNSIDE.—This distinguished officer has been relieved, and is on his way to Rhode Island. A Court of Inquiry is sitting at City Point to inquire into the failure of the late attack on Petersburg. It is understood that General MEADE throws the blame on General B. and it seems to be conceded that somebody was almost criminally at falt. Whether the relieving of General B. will end the matter nothing is said.

THE Chicago Convention was appropriately called to meet on the birth day of BENEDICT ARNOLD.

The New York *World* says that the enrollment preparatory to the draft will cheat the Democrats out of their places at the polls. We do not know of any decision of Provost Marshal FRY to that effect, although he has made all sorts of decisions. There is certainly no law prohibiting men from voting because they are enrolled as part and parcel of the forces of the United States, unless they are Garrisonian abolitionists of the old fashioned kind, who never vote, and always non-resistants.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1864. NO. 287.

Foreign, Military, and Naval Items

The Russian *Invalide* says that the construction of iron-clads for the Russian government commenced at Cronstadt in 1851. Since then the march of marine architecture has become quite important. There are now on the Russian ways the following iron-clads, in process of completion: Two frigates, the Sebastopol, and the Petropawlowski, each of 800 horse power, the first armed with 28 cannon and the second with 26. There are also three floating batteries, the Perwenetz, Netrow-Menia, and Kremlin, each carrying 26 rifled guns. Finally, there are ten Monitors, some with single and others with double turrets, carrying steel rifled cannons eight inches think. It is reckoned that all these will be finished before Winter, and, in that case, Russia will have next Spring at the opening of navigation in the Baltic, an iron-clad fleet of 17 vessels, carrying 157 pieces of artillery. All these iron clads are intended exclusively for the defence of the shores of the Baltic.

The *Kuhireh*, built for the Viceroy of Egypt, and intended for the service of the Nile, recently made a trial of her powers in the Thames for the inspection of the Lords of the Admiralty. This vessel of 318 tons burden, built by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, with engines of 50 horse power by Messrs. John Penn and Son, is entirely cased in armor two inches thick from stem to stern, and reaching from the gunwale to two feet below water. She has two semi-circular cupolas, or shields on deckone forward, and the other aft, each of which contains a long 18-pounder gun, and is also entirely covered with armor-plates two inches thick. Yet, notwithstanding all this large amount of armor protection, the draught of water of the craft, with her guns, stores, coals, and provisions, all on board, was something less than four feet, and the mean speed obtained by the vessel was nine knots per hour. The limited draught rendered two screws advisable, and these are arranged to work one under each quarter. The powers of the vessel were tested in every way by Admiral Drummond, and she was found capable of maneuvering in the most satisfactory way, making the complete circle in 3 m n. 20 sec. The fact of the *Kuhireh* being provided with twin screws by Mr. Samuda is considered a victory in favor of this principle, as Mr. Samuda, until very lately, contended that the advantages claimed for the double screws were more imaginary than real.

An interesting trial of the powers of gun cotton as an explosive agent was recently conducted at New Castle. The work to be operated against was that ordinary obstacle, similar to is commonly used in fortifications. It was composed of a double row of timber; the first consisting of six banks, each 10 feet long by 12 ins. or 14 ins. square; the timber backing being formed of five balks 9 ins. to 10 ins. square. These balks were sunk about four feet into the ground, standing 7 feet 6 ins. above it. Two heavy logs, 7 ft. long by 14 ins. square, were laid in front of the stockade to form a bridge on which to place the shell containing the gun-cotton. The timber was the best Memel. The shell was manufactured at the Elswick Ordnance Works, and was made of ¾th inch iron. It was 16 ins. long by 12 ins. in diameter, and in its general outline was similar in form to one Sir William Armstrong's destructive shells. This cylinder contained 25 lbs gun cotton. On concluding preparations of any accident occurring, no one was allowed to approach the stockade nearer than about 300 yds. The explosive was then placed upon the bridge, and all being ready, the charge was ignited by the electric spark from a distance of 220 yards. The two centre timbers with their backing were blown clean away level with the ground, one large fragment having been level with the ground, one large fragment having been hurled a distance of 130 yards; the other had been torn into splinters. The two timbers on either side were forced outward to an angle of 95 degs.; and a wide, gaping breach was left in the centre through which an assailant could have easily entered. One of the timbers remaining in the trial was torn to pieces by the force of the explosion; the other was comparatively uninjured, but was broken in two places—one of the balks, although its weight was estimated at a quarter of a ton. The force of the explosion had made a cavity in the ground in front of the stockade, and immediately beneath the bridge, fully half a foot in depth. Portions of the shell were scattered in all directions; and many of the spectators carried away pieces of the torn and twisted fragments, as mementoes of the highly successful experiment. The post and rail fence of the Blyth and Tyne line, which runs near the spot, were cut through in one or two places without breaking the rails, as clean as if a man had done it with a chisel.

The eminent French chemist, M. Blanchi, is the author of some curious experiments on combustion in a vacuum. As found that gunpowder, and also the fulminates, burn quickly if loose in an exhausted vessel, and suddenly brought to a temperature of from 600 to 700 degrees. If, however, the powder was placed, under similar circumstances, in a pistol, it inflamed with the suddenness exhibited in the air, and the only difference was that the player nearest the source of heat going first, but without the production of any light. In all these cases the products of comousution were the same as in air. Combustion also took place in nitrogen, carbonic acid, and other gases which do not support it, with little diminution of the ordinary rapidity of its process.

In the course of the Shoeburyness competition with 12 pounder field guns, an experiment was made with shells which were buried in the ground, so as to enable the guns to get the enormous elevation of 33 degrees. The results were that, in rough numbers, Mr. Whitworth averaged on several rounds the immense range of 8,800 yards, or a little short of five miles, and Sir William's gun averaged about 5,700 yards, or short of four miles—an increase of range to Mr. Whitworth of nearly a mile and a quarter.

Grneral Intelligence.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes:—"Recently I spent an hour with a score of wounded colored soldiers at City Point, Va. Most of them had been slaves—one or two only could read. But they were intelligent men. They had just come out of a severe fight, and had passed where brass cannon they had helped to take. As one of them was giving the facts and stating the manner of the successful charge upon the enemy's battery, his countenance kindled with excitement, and with the utmost vehemence he exclaimed, 'Didn't we yell "Fort Pillow?" That is now the terrible watchword of the Africans. Their blood boils at the attrocities practiced upon their companions-in-arms; and when their turn comes to pitch in, in they go, and their prowling war cry stimulates to a terrible vengeance."

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says; "The refusal of the War Department to entertain Gov. Seymour's proposition as to the reduction of the quota of men required from this city, the correction of the enrollment lists, etc., has imparted fresh interest to everything connected with the approaching (5th of September) draft. The public meeting of citizens assembled in pursuance of the *Daily News*, referred to in my letter of yesterday, will probably be held next week, in Jackson Square. It became manifest, at the meeting held on Tuesday evening, that the people, or, you will perceive, is calling on Mayor Gunther to "take some steps to give organized utterance to the sense of wrong entertained by the citizens at large in the unnecessary and unjustifiable the full meaning of which are well understood. What the Governor proposes to do now, I cannot say, but another 'letter' is looked for from Washington, and another, and another! This means mischief also."

Provost Marshal Fry has decided that men are entitled to exemption who have substitutes in the service, whether such substitutes were put in for three years in 1862, 1863 or 1864.

In one of the counties of Wisconsin, north of La Crosse, the *Democrat* of that place says over one hundred Germans have organized and sworn not to go to the war if drafted, and are preparing to go to some place in Mississippi Island. An island is just the place for them, as there the whole party can be captured.

Several of the policemen of Rochester, N. Y., have resigned because they were hot permitted to act as substitute brokers.

The Chinese are dexterous menders of broken iron vessels. Their method is described by Dr. Lockhart. The surface of the broken vessel is first scraped clean. A portion of cast iron is then melted in a crucible no bigger than a thimble, in a furnace as large as the lower half of a common tumbler. The iron, when melted, is dropped into a piece of felt covered with charcoal ashes. It is pressed inside the vessel against the hole to be filled up, and as it exudes on the other side it is rubbed over and covered with a small roll of felt covered with ashes. The new and old iron adhere, and the superfluous metal being removed, the vessel is as good as new.

A fatal railroad accident occurred on Wednesday night, in the neighborhood of Johnstown, in which one man was burnt up and another was severely injured. It appears that a freight train westward bound stood on the main track, while another was heading in the same direction not far distant. The latter, not having received the signal in time from the station agent, ran into the freight train with awful course, and the consequence was a collision. The rear cars of the freight train were made a complete mass of ruins. The wreck soon caught fire, and sixteen cars, together with their contents, were entirely consumed. The fireman not being able to extricate himself from the debris, was burnt up, and the engineer was severely injured. No doubt the loss to the company will be severe.

Maj. Gen. Dana arrived at Cairo from Helena on the ram Switzerland, the 10th, from an inspection of the western troops. Gen. Dana is taking efficient steps to prevent trade on the river which has been very flourishing the last few months. Immense quantities of quinine and morphine have been passed through the rebel lines in false bottomed trunks, boxes of clothing and shoes. Rebel prices in greenbacks are $1,000 per ounce.

A young man, recently graduated at the military school in Charleston, S. C., arrived at Cairo on the 14th. He is a native of Philadelphia. At the commencement of the school it contained five hundred scholars, one hundred graduating every year. He was offered a commission in the rebel army, but refused, returning home on a pass from the rebel commander at Charleston. He says there are in the harbor one large, powerful ram and several smaller ones.

FROM NEW YORK.

Governor Seymour and the War Department—The Expected Letter—The World and the News—The Motives of the Copperheads—Government Wide Awake—How New York has Filled her Quotas—Her Fraud upon the Whole Country—Gen. Dix on the qui vive—Traitors in the City—Their Movements Watched—Sanders—His Creditors—The Government has Got the Trump Cards and will Play Them to Win—Candidates for the Chicago Nomination—Tribune Printers Standing Out—Triumph of the Tribune—A New Weekly Paper Started—Sunday at Coney Island—The Pirate Tallahassee

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, August 15, 1864.

The reply to Governor Seymour from the War Department is not well calculated to give comfort to our Rebels at home. Evidently they were prepared for something else. Its tone gives them to understand that if they do not know their duty as citizens, the Government feels itself prepared and abundantly competent to have it enforced. It demands from this city of New York its full share of help in the business of crushing the Rebellion and re-establishing the authority of the United States where it has been, for nearly four years, set at defiance. Governor Seymour is expected to write a letter in response to that of the Secretary of War, which will doubtless be made a text for sanguinary editorials in the *World* and *News*. Sensible and loyal people are doing what they can with the facilities at hand to promote the filling up of the quota. The motive of the copperheads is no longer an opaque matter; it is understood and the loyal masses have determined to act accordingly. In the event of Seymour's "friends" attempting to inaugurate a "draft riot" again, the people outside of this city, and of other States, have an interest at stake. It should be remembered that from the time Col. Billy Wilson first started volunteering for the war and he was the first man to set that in motion, New York city has never filled up its quota with its own citizens. The volunteers came here from every State in the union. Captains went out on their own responsibility, and returned from long distances with whole companies of men; these companies were consolidated into regiments, and credited to our quota. Any attempt to protest against raising soldiers here then, is merely and solely an effort to vindicate a bareface fraud. But the capitulation of the governors is what is meant, and the leaders of the infernal conspiracy are bound to do this if they are allowed.

It is well for us however, that Gen. Dix has not resigned, but has charge of the forces in other quarters. I am assured on authority that can be trusted, that the movements of the vipers who are plotting treason, are fully known at the War Department. Well known traitors have been permitted the indulgence of visiting this city, but their errand has been limited to the conspirators with whom they are in league. Sanders, it is said, is now in the city. Rats, there are always in this metropolis, but others here who are worse than the whoose movements are watched whether they sleep or wake. That "vigilance which is the price of liberty" is being properly exercised by the present government. As for Sanders, I think it will be dangerous for him to be seen by certain War Democrats of note here in whom he owes some "small" pecuniary favors. His failing in this way, I think, makes him a very improper person to be at large, that is, so far as *his* judgment is concerned. The trump cards in the hands of the Government will play as well as it can with the trumps it holds. If it is determined, it must win.

The *Tribune* gives the following list of candidates for the Chicago Convention with the understanding, of course, that but one of them would be voted for, and the aggregate of individual votes: Justice Samuel Nelson, of New York, Gen. George B. McClellan, of Ohio (?), Hon. Millard Fillmore, of New York, Hon. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, and Judge Geo. W. Woodward, of Pennsylvania. I am not informed which of them has the best chance, but any of them might be chosen from.

The *Tribune* compositors are standing out. That means *standing* on the streets, where they are very likely to be pressed into the rebel army and never return to the *Tribune* office. With its customed energy, that paper is already surmounting the obstacle which the thoughtless printers have put in its way. In a day or two Greeley shall have struck "ile." So far, he is able to give the current important news to his readers. The success of the *Tribune* has excited the envy of what is called on all the other papers. As for the afternoon journals, I have very little doubt but girls will be employed almost if not altogether on them, which is the case of the *Times*, and are starting to meddle with the business of their employers. What the printers will do ultimately is their own affair, but I suppose they will not stand in their minds as to what they will do, and will doubtless do it.

Just at this juncture is, perhaps, an interesting time for a new weekly paper to start. "*The Citizen*" made its advent on Saturday. The object of this new enterprize is to have an organ at the command of the Citizens' Association in the event of the draft, that the city can be thoroughly ventilated. The opening number is a decent looking one in typography, and looks as if it was got up for the very purpose of being circulated among respectable people. It begins with a circulation which is large and which will increase.

Sunday was a real holiday in this vicinity. The *Tribune* estimates that at least 25,000 persons must have visited Coney Island. Of course among them were thieves, gamblers, prostitutes, shoulder-hitters, and all sorts of New York generally. In the afternoon the steamer when making a landing was attacked by about fifty rowdies, who out, knocked down, and robbed a number of. This is a specimen of what occurs at the same place every day in forays more or less extensive.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Hubbard is below is announced. He was a graduate of Yale, of the class of 1825, and was a prominent congregationalist.

Captain George C. Cram, of the 6th regular cavalry, recently attached to Gen. Hays' staff, has been appointed Colonel of the 22d New York cavalry, Colonel Cram, who was a long time in command of the 6th cavalry, is a courteous gentleman and brave officer. He will immediately join his regiment, which is with General Sheridan's army.

At the present time there are between five and six thousand rebel prisoners at Elmira. Eight hundred went forward yesterday. Most of those which have arrived recently came from Point Lookout, Md., where, it is said, there are twelve thousand prisoners. The camp at Elmira is guarded by a large force of State militia.

I see the death of Mrs. Wood, the well known Opera singer is announced by the latest English papers. Her maiden name Paton. In her earlier years she married an Englishman, fell in love with and married her, but the alliance proved unfortunate, and after much unhappy scandal the husband and wife were separated. The lady then married Mr. Wood, a tenor singer, and came to this country. The Woods sang for a while with much acceptance in New York at the old Park Theatre. Returning to Europe they again appeared in England, but Mr. Wood has resided in Yorkshire, England, engaged in teaching vocal music, and engaged in preparing young ladies for the operatic stage.

I had intended writing a paragraph about the fashionable aspect of our city, but I fear I have already exercised your patience to a decided excess. I must reserve the result of my observations in this line till my next.

The excitement caused by the operations of the *Tallahassee* off Sandy Hook, is naturally very great, especially among the shipping merchants, and marine insurance people. For the last two or three days the depredations of this privateer have appeared to increase. If she remains on our coast much longer she may find it difficult to leave. I should not be astonished to hear that she has finished up enough, and also had her ravished to the *neutral* port of Nassau or that of Bermuda to re-coal and then start out again.

NOR' EASTER.

Late News Items.

The Congressional Committee on Defenses have commenced their excursion, beginning at Portland, to inspect the works on the Maine coast. They are: John H, Rice, of Maine, Chairman; John B. Alley, of Massachusetts; Samuel S. Cox, of Ohio; James T. Hale, of Pennsylvania; James W. Patterson, of New Hampshire; William Radford, of New York; John F. Driggs, of Michigan. The Committee have extended invitations to many distinguished men, both in and out of Congress. Among those who have accepted these invitations, and are to accompany the Committee are the following, viz: Ex-Governor Goodwin, of New Hampshire; Edwin Johnson, of Connecticut; Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts (the large shovel manufacturer, and also to be found in the Credit Mobilier); Nehemiah Perry, of New Jersey; J. S. Morrill, of Vermont; Rev. Mr. Ballard, Secretary of the Maine Historical society; Rev. Dr. Woods, President of Bowdoin College, and many others. The press is largely represented.

The Louisville *Journal* gives the names of the secession sympathizers who were banished by General Paine from Paducah, Kentucky, and were escorted North by a guard of negro soldiers: "From Paducah—Mrs. Robert Woolfolk and family, eight persons; Mr. Woolfolk was banished to Canada two weeks since by Gen. Paine; Mrs. Hobbs, Mrs. Melrouse and sister, Robert Shanklin, from Columbus; Mrs. Dowell, Mr. Malone, George B. Moore, Pemebroke Walker, Jas. Morton, R. E. Cook, Patrick Moore, Burch Walker, Judge Vance, N. Cook, McKean Hubbard, James Moore was postmaster at Columbus until about two weeks since. The causes he was banished were leading secessionists, and property-owners in the town. When arrested their goods were seized and guards placed over them. Mr. Bucle, a prominent lawyer, was arrested and sent to Paducah. Several other parties in Paducah, ordered beyond the lines, took passage on the steamer Masonic Gem, which boat left without a permit, contrary to orders, and put the banished parties on the landing in Illinois. For this offence the steamer was seized on her arrival in Cairo, and returned to Paducah with the Captain under guard."

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

A Brilliant Movement and Success

THE ENEMY SURPRISED.

AN IMPORTANT POSITION GAINED.

Four Hundred Prisoners and Seven Pieces of Cannon Captured.

OUR FORCE WITHIN TWO MILES OF FORT DARLING.

WASHINGTON, August 16.

The mail boat Key Port reports that the movements of the Second Corps up James River on Saturday night resulted in the routing of a large rebel force at Dutch Gap, and the capture of over five hundred prisoners and seven pieces of artillery. The position occupied by the enemy is said to have been a strong one, and is now occupied by our troops, who are able to hold it.

The Key port took 400 from Burmuda Hundred to Fortress Monroe over one hundred prisoners from this fight, about forty of whom claim to be deserters. There was but little hard fighting done, Hancock accomplishing his end by skilful manouevering and surprise, and consequently our loss was small, it being estimated at less than one hundred.

Previous to the movement up the river the troops were placed upon transports and moved down ostentatiously below Harrison's Landing, thus completely deceiving the rebels, who at once supposed the siege of Petersburg and Richmond was being raised. Under cover of the night the troops were turned up the river again, and the result was a complete surprise of the enemy. Our troops have now found, it is said, an important position within two miles of Fort Darling.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, August 16.

On Saturday last Gen. Hancock's Corps was put in motion on the James river, and by a circuitous route reached the north side of the river at Deep Bottom, near Dutch Gap. On Saturday night Turner and Farris' divisions of the Tenth Corps also crossed over to Deep Bottom. The same night Foster's division, which had been at some time previous at Deep Bottom, was advanced, followed by General Birney, at a little after sunrise on Saturday morning, pushing the rebel line of skirmishers before them for some considerable distance, when the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts regiment charged and broke the rebel lines, and captured seventy prisoners. In the meantime Gregg's cavalry had crossed the ponds for Hancock. He got his second corps into position on General Birney's right on the New market road, which leads from the vicinity of Malvern Hill into Richmond. The position thus taken by Hancock is about ten miles from Richmond. General Birney made an assault on the enemy's front and carried a line of his works which guard the approaches to Richmond in that quarter. He captured six pieces of cannon and mortars.

Another Account.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, August 14.

Yesterday, the 13th inst., the Second Corps, Hancock's, were going on board transports at City Point at day, apparently for Washington, and started down the river, the bands playing gaily. Of course the rebs were watching from the shore, and no doubt felt much interested in the movement.

The transports did certainly go down the river for ten miles or more, when, however, they suddenly put about, and under covers of darkness returned to City Point. They then light for the rebels, admitting that Hood can be reinforced to the extent I have already stated. Of course, as an event not yet transpired can be, that our magnificent and powerful army will conquer the entire rebellion, it will still press upon them every where with superior force, and to the utmost of its power. In this case it would be useless to reinforce Atlanta. Richmond is no more to hear the roar of Yankee siege guns under that potentate's reign.

The *Sentinel* can almost be convicted of plagiarizing the following from a northern copperhead paper: "Nobody now apprehends subjugation in the South, and no one hopes for it in the North. The war is reduced to a mere question of time. How long can the North hold out? Time fights on our side, and time conquers all things. Let's be patient—and happy, too, in anticipation of the many enjoyments that surely coming peace will bring along with itself."

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY

DATES TO THE 10th INSTANT.

The General Situation.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

ON THE BANKS OF UTOY CREEK, FULTON COUNTY, GA., Aug. 10, 1864.

It is somewhat absurd to call the combat taking place here, the "Siege of Atlanta." Our fortifications extend in long lines from east to west, not investing the city at all, and everywhere are surmounted by long lines of rebel works. To break or turn the latter is impossible to insure us the entire possession of Atlanta, with the capture or destruction of a large part of the rebel army. But this result can only be accomplished by a concentration greater energy than we have shown for the last few days. In the meantime let the loyal people dine North in the courage. Atlanta being the very heart of the Confederacy, and of such importance that, according to the rebels, its fall will ruin the main desperate resistance was to be expected. Besides Hood was placed in command on the express condition that he was to defend the place to the last, and it left to himself will doubtless fight for it until he sacrifices an entire army. In addition to this, the Administration of Jeff. Davis, feeling its credit involved in that of the new commander for whose sake Joe. Johnston was relieved, will make a desperate effort to sustain him.

But it may also be considered certain that the rebel President, watching his Lieutenant closely, will, if the defense of Atlanta become absolutely hopeless, order him to withdraw before his army is destroyed. Terrible as would be the loss of Atlanta to the rebels, the loss of one of their great armies would be still worse; and, rather than that, Hood will be ordered to Davis would order the evacuation of the city to-morrow.

As long, therefore, as Atlanta can be defended under such conditions that the bulk of the rebel army may at any time be withdrawn, so long will that army fight us. If affairs remain in such a condition in Virginia that Lee can spare no considerable portion of his army for the Georgia campaign, the evacuation may speedily take place. On the other hand, if the rebels can maintain their present position on the Richmond and Petersburg, while at the same time Hood receives 20,000 veterans to Hood's assistance, the defense will be indefinitely prolonged. Some reinforcements have undoubtedly already reached Atlanta.

But, putting the case in the most favorable light for the rebels, admitting that Hood can be reinforced to the extent I have specified, and that Sherman, as an unforseen event not yet transpired can be, that our magnificent and powerful army will conquer the enemy, it will still press upon them every where with superior force, and to the utmost of its power. In this case it would be useless to reinforce Atlanta. Richmond is no more to hear the roar of Yankee siege guns under that potentate's reign.

The *Sentinel* can almost be convicted of plagiarizing the following from a northern copperhead paper: "Nobody now apprehends subjugation in the South, and no one hopes for it in the North. The war is reduced to a mere question of time. How long can the North hold out? Time fights on our side, and time conquers all things. Let's be patient—and happy, too, in anticipation of the many enjoyments that surely coming peace will bring along with itself."

FROM HARRISBURG.

THE NEW MILITARY BILL.

Exciting Debate in the House.

TREASON CROPPING OUT.

Spirited Rebuke.

$500,000 for Chambersburg Sufferers

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 16th, 1864.

SENATE—The Senate was only in session a few moments during the day, awaiting the action of the House on the Supplement to the Military Bill.

A supplement to the Butler County bounty bill, compelling the School Directors to levy a tax on a majority of the people voting thereior, was passed.

HOUSE.—Bills were read increasing the number of Clerks in the Land office, and a supplement to general Bounty Law.

The special committee on the subject having agreed to report in favor of an appropriation by the State of $500,000 for the benefit of the Chambersburg sufferers, a bill to that effect was read.

The consideration of the Military Bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole and passed through during the morning session.

In the afternoon, the consideration of the bill was resumed on second reading, the house remaining in session until half-past six o'clock, T. H. Burdy, of Northumberland, having the floor.

The most intense political bitterness was displayed, and great excitement prevailed during the debate, the yeas and nays being called frequently and personalities indulged in.

Secession sentiments were uttered by Hakes, of Luzerne, and Purdy, who denounced the Government vehemently. Messrs. Bigham, of Allegheny, and Smith, of Chester, replied warmly.

There was a fierce fight as to how the officers of regiments should be selected, which was compromised by agreeing that companies should elect their own officers and the Governor should appoint the regimental officers.

Six sections have passed second reading, and four remain to be acted upon.

The Revenue Committee have a meeting this evening.

House adjourned to meet at ten o'clock to morrow morning.

From Philadelphia.

Repairing Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

REJOICING OVER FARRAGUT'S VICTORY

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.

A large number of workmen have been sent out on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to repair the damage done by the rebels between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland. The Company expects to have trains running through again to Wheeling and Parkersburg, in the course of ten or twelve days. It is asserted upon reliable authority that Gen. Grant on his recent visit to Harper's Ferry told John Garrett, Esq., President of the road, that he might this time make his repairs permanent, as it was the last opportunity the vandals would have of again interrupting or disturbing that road. He might rest perfectly sure of this fact.

We have had no news from Sheridan for three or four days. Correspondents are not allowed to send matters for publication on the wires. It is said this stricture on the transmission of news will soon be removed.

The news from the army of the Potomac to-night states that the rebels are supposed to have mined two of our principle forts in front of the 9th Corps. Large rebel working parties have been seen in motion every day for some time back. In view of this fact there was some excitement at headquarters on Saturday last. An attack was expected but did not take place.

Everybody is rejoicing over Farragut's victory, and entertaining high hopes of the new movement on James River.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The Rebel Cruiser Georgia Chartered to Portugal.

AMERICAN STOCKS IN GERMANY.

Their Sudden Fall and Recovery.

HALIFAX, August 16.

The royal steamship Asia, from Liverpool, on the 6th, via Queenstown on the 7th inst., arrived at this port this evening. Her advices are three days later.

The Asia has eight passengers for this port and sixty-eight for Boston. The steamer Australasian, arrived at Cape Clear, early on the morning of the 6th. The U. S. steamer Wasp sailed and ship Onward were at Rio Janeiro on July 9th.

The U. S. steamer Niagara after taking in coals and provisions left Liverpool on the 5th inst. Her destination was unknown. Rumors were current on the 5th that the rebel cruiser Georgia had been seized by order of the British government as she was about leaving Liverpool. It turned out, however, that she was simply detained by her owner. It is stated that the Georgia is the private property of Mr. Bates by whom she has been put in thorough repair, and was about leaving Liverpool for Lisbon under a charter to the Portuguese government. She will proceed to the West coast of Africa and the mails between Lisbon and Azores. It was also stated that the Niagara waited for her outside the Mersey, but this was contradicted.

The *Times* City article says advices from Frankfort mention that under the pressure of home sales on Continental account, the prices of U. S. bonds gave away for some days until the quotations were only two per cent above those at New York, but such is the eagerness of the German public to secure their investments, that as soon as the pressure of these exceptional operations were removed, a recovery took place of more than three per cent. The reason for the rebound is attributed to the good prospects having been mentioned in the last telegram. It is added that the estimate of thirty millions pounds sterling as the total of these securities invested in Germany and Holland is certainly below the actual amount.

The Surrender of Fort Gaines.

56 Officers and 818 Men Prisoners.

THE FORT PROVISIONED FOR A YEAR.

Fort Morgan Immediately Invested.

GEN. SHERIDAN AT CEDAR CREEK

No Rebel Force North of Blue Ridge.

Important Movement at Petersburg

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

Secretary Stanton in a dispatch to Gen. Dix, states that Government has received an official report that the surrender of Fort Gaines, and the abandonment of Fort Powell from Gen. Canby. Gaines surrendered unconditionally, with 56 officers, 818 men, an armament of 26 guns and provisions for 12 months. The garrison of Powell escaped. The armament of Powell of 18 guns is fit for immediate use. Gen. Granger will immediately invest Fort Morgan and garrison Gaines and Powell.

A telegram has been received from General Sheridan, dated the 13th at Cedar Creek, stating there is no enemy this side of Blue Ridge, except Mosby's and White's guerrillas. Sheridan in a previous dispatch says the stories of plunder being taken from Maryland by the rebels are humbug.

The Department has received an unofficial report that movements were being made yesterday in front of Petersburg, but owing to the lines being down no telegram had been received from Headquarters. Also, without any intelligence from Atlanta.

DIED:

McDOWELL—At Washington, D. C., on Friday, August 12th, Col. R. P. McDOWELL, in the 38th year of his age.

Funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, J. L. Schwartz, North Common Allegheny.

WANTED—To purchase an INTEREST in some established business not to exceed five thousand dollars, by a man of business habits, where he can be actively employed.
Address J. A. R.
aug16-3t Commercial office.

City Intelligence.

Poughkeepsie Regatta—Race Postponed on account of the Weather—A Riot Reported going on.

As all are aware, yesterday was the day set apart for the great race on the Hudson between the crews of the "Brown," of New York, and the "Twilight," of this city. The articles of agreement between the parties set forth that the race was to come off at Poughkeepsie on the 16th, if the weather was fair—if not, then it was to take place on the first calm day thereafter. It seems, by advices received yesterday evening that when the hour of starting had arrived the river was so rough, in consequence of the high wind and rain, that it was deemed unsafe for the contestants in the race to venture upon the water, and, therefore, those whose authority in such matters was to be taken as final, ordered that it should be postponed until the weather should become more propitious. It may be that the contest will be decided to-day, but of this we have no advices. The despatch announcing the postponement of the race, which we give below, states that Poughkeepsie advices report a fight going on, but no particulars are given. By to-morrow we shall know more about the affair. Following is a copy of a private despatch received by a gentleman in this city:

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.

"The race at Poughkeepsie was postponed on account of the rough waters. We have reports that a fight is going on at Poughkeepsi, but are without particulars. * * *"

The Mayor and the Dogs.

After several good-natured squibs on the dog question, it is but justice to the Mayor to say that he has done all he possibly could to carry out the city ordinance which prohibits dogs running at large at this season of the year. After issuing his proclamation, he found that a building suitable for a slaughter-pen would cost some $200, and the cost of securing and carrying the animals to the same would be at least twenty-five cents per head. In addition, no one was willing to become a dog butcher unless paid a round sum per day or hour. Besides, some person must be employed to bury or otherwise dispose of the carcasses of defunct puppies. All these things required money, and when the Mayor came to inquire where it was to come from, he "could'nt see it." The Finance Committee refused to have anything to do with it; the Controller would not endorse the Mayor's warrant for money expended for such purpose, and there was not a dollar in the Contingent Fund. Such being the case, what was he to do? Should he go on and contract for the wholesale slaughter of a thousand dogs at a dollar or more per head, draw his warrant for the payment of the same and have it dishonored, and then very well be pounded the day defrauded out of their just dues? Surely no one will say that he is bound to pay the money out of his own pocket. If Councils wish the dog law enforced they will have to provide means for putting the machinery into operation. As matters now stand, it would be difficult to find men willing to perform a thankless, and it may be dangerous task for nothing. The Mayor has done his duty in the premises, and if the city is still full of yelping curs, the fault does not lay at his door.

Meeting of the Executive Committee.

The Union Republican County Executive Committee held their first meeting yesterday, at the office of Brown & Marshall, Fifth street. The Committee organized by electing Jonathan Neely, Chairman *pro tem*, and D. O'Neill, Secretary. After an interchange of views between the members, it was resolved to defer the transaction of any business until a fuller attendance could be had, and with a view to bring about a very large one it was resolved that the Secretary be requested to notify the absent members to be present on Saturday next, at 10 A. M., at the same place, when a permanent organization will be effected and arrangements made for a vigorous prosecution of the campaign.

Arrival of

The Daily Commercial.

Apologetic.

As this page was being put to press last night, it was *pied*. The accident threw us on our resources and the forbearance of our readers "for this day only." Through the courtesy of our neighbors of the *Gazette* office, we were enabled to go to press as you see us.

Prayer for the President.

A Natchez Protestant Episcopal Clergyman, rejoicing in the name of the Rev. HENRY G. PERRY, has had his mind annoyed a "good deal" by the very laborious practice imposed upon "men of God" of whom he is one, of reading the "Prayer for the President." He says that "the other denominations, using only extempore prayers, can word them so ambiguously that no offense can be given to sensitive secessionists; but the Episcopal Clergy are obliged to use the bold, plain words which are so obnoxious to the people of those Southern districts now occupied by the Federal army; and that thus the Episcopal Church is losing its members and its influence." We have a hearty sympathy with any man who prays because he is compelled to do so, and we would do anything in our power to comfort his troubled mind or to relieve him of his embarrassment. We think that any man who is in the very singular condition in which the Rev. Mr. PERRY, of Natchez, finds himself is living under a tyranny worse, or at least as bad as Ireland exists under. Like many men living under despotism, the said Mr. PERRY, is a Reformer. He proposes to have the subject brought up at the next triennial convention of the Church, and to that end has published a small pamphlet, addressed "to the Bishops, priests, deacons and laity" of his church, in which he suggests that the rubric be so amended as to render it optional with the clergy to say or omit the "prayer for the President of the United States." We suppose our readers see Mr. PERRY'S point by this time. If not, all you have to do is to view the singular desire for the liberty to omit or read the prayer, in the light of the fact which he announces as one of his reasons: that "the *bold, plain* words" of the present form of prayer "are *so obnoxious* to the people of those *southern districts*, now occupied by the Federal army." We should like Mr. PERRY to announce whether he attended the last Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and if he did not, we should like him to say why he was not there. Was he not at that time praying for the enemies of the United States, and without any conscientious scruples on the subject, running rough-shod over the dictates of the rubric and praying for the President of the Confederate States? "We know it must be a very trying position for a "scholarly" gentleman like the aforesaid PERRY to be placed in—that of seeing his flock—his dear secession lambs departing from his fold because he reads the prayer for the President of the United States; but his case is even harder than that. It must be remembered that Mr. PERRY'S portion of the vineyard is at Natchez. Now, it is to be presumed that this interesting town is in the very unphilosophical condition which deprives it of the knowledge of its exact whereabouts—whether in the United States or in rebel dom; at least Mr. PERRY is in that condition. He may be said to be in the middle of a transition period—at the turning point of the rebel fever—a little sensible and a little insensible. He has just emerged from that condition in which he could pray for JEFF. DAVIS with the utmost relish and impunity; *now* he dare not do so, and while he would like to do it, or let it alone entirely, he is compelled to read the prayer for the President of the *United States*, and the consequence is that the flock is scattered; the "sensitive secessionists" leave. This result shows that the sheep and lambs of the flock have more pluck than their shepherd. They *ought* to leave a man who, wearing the sacredotal robes, has not decided whether he has a country or not. When a man gets into this very troubled condition, we think he cannot be helped much by the consolations of religion. The next question which rises is: What can the Triennial Convention do for him? No doubt such spirits as endeavored to hold rule at the last Convention would be ready to assist our troubled friend PERRY. The Rev. Dr. MEADE, of Connecticut, Rev. Dr. MAHAN, WASHINGTON HUNT, HORATIO SEYMOUR, ROBERT C. WINTHROP, JUDGE CHAMBERS, BISHOP HOPKINS, and others of that ilk, would help Mr. PERRY very readily; but we trust that such manly spirits as TYNG, VINTON, GOODWIN, HOFFMAN, BRUNOT, and the bulk of the Bishops will stand as they stood before—for their country and their church, not their church without their country. We hope that the Protestant Episopal Church will not be first to resume compromise with the enemies of all religion, the foes of every church. Least of all, to temporize for the accommodation of a man who should be deposed from the ministry for the mere want of Christian pluck. The race of PETERS in the Church has well nigh ruined it, and if they will not heed the cock's thrice crowing, they will only be entitled to the rank of JUDASES. Let the bitter weeping at the remembrance of the Master's word be to some purpose. Let the spirit of Fast-day and Thanksgiving discourses enter into the Convention when it meets, and squelch all such persons as the aforesaid Mr. PERRY. Let him be a Clergyman "whose sands of life has run out."

The Springfield *Republican* relates the following: A colored boy, appearing to be about 10 years old, and professing to be an orphan, named HENRY E. GOODWIN, who was trying to get money to prepare for College, obtained work at the Briggs Iron Works, in Lanesboro', Mass., several days ago, and by his intelligent and modest manners, won the esteem of his employers. On Friday of last week he was taken ill, and went to his room in the attic of Munson's hotel, where he remained until the next morning, when he went down, though evidently quite ill, and asked that a two quart gruel might be sent to him. He then returned, and remained again all day, getting no gruel and no one going to him. At night he again crept to bed alone, and said that he was very much worse. Mr. Munson then sent word to the selectmen that they must take care of him. They did so, but on Monday a physician pronounced his case hopeless. While insensible, the doctor made an examination of his bowels, and discovered that his patient was a woman, not having suspected the fact before, although her voice and small feet and hands had attracted his attention. During the night she continued insensible, and on Tuesday morning, the [illegible] letters found among her effects, she appears to have been the wife of Lieman Underhill, a soldier in Battery D, First Wisconsin Heavy Ar tillery, lately stationed at Fort Jackson, near New Orleans. The supposition is that she assumed her disguise to obtain money to support her children, and died in an overexertion for those she loved. Her conduct through out has been beyond reproach. A fine bowie knife, ground very sharp, was found among he effe ts, and was, doubtless, intended f defence against assault. She had been ailing farming to Dunton and Pittsfield within a few months, but did not learn her situation as it was too late for her.

Postal Money Order.

In order to perfect the system, only the larges offices, say two hundred or three hundred in number, will be at first designated. The instructions to postmasters, blanks, etc., have been prepared by the department, and are now in the hands of the public printer. The instructions were found to involve considerable intricacy, the principal embarrassments being the want of a general Metropolitan bank with local branches, to facilitate the prompt returns of funds accumulating in the hands of postmasters or to supply funds in case of necessity. Not having these facilities, as in England and Canada, it will be indispensable to accept substantially the Post Office Department system of drafts and deposits, using post offices in lieu of banks. The Postmaster General designs putting this important branch of his department into operation on the first day of October next.

Incidents of the Burning of Chambersburg.

The history of the cool courage and entire presence of mind manifested by the women of Chambersburg during the late rebel raid remains to be written. Every day brings us some new development of their heroism and dauntless courage. The *North American* relates the following incidents:

There was staying in the town at the time of the raid a noble lady from Pittsburgh, a Mrs. Reid. The lady was there on a visit. Finding the marauders in the city, she gathered her most valuable clothing in a bundle, and taking her child in her arms, started on foot for Shippensburg, a distance of eighteen miles. She met upon the road squads of rebel soldiers. These soldiers commiserated her weary appearance, barried for her her bundle and her child, and told her that nothing but the stern orders of General McCausland and General Early had produced the dire results that had drove her forth for safety.

When the rebels came into the centre of the town, and were purposely plied with whisky by their officers, that their fiendishness might be increased, the wife of the Methodist preacher of the town went boldly to the half-savage wretches: "Are you ordered to burn churches?" she asked, as they were about to apply the torch to the market house. "No," was the reply, "we have no orders of that kind." "Then don't fire the market house," said she; "if you do, you will also burn the church." The fellows desisted, but to make assurance doubly sure, her husband, the minister, pulled down all the fences surrounding the church that fire might not be communicated.

A noble lady, Mrs. McClellan, also went among he rebel troops, fearlessly and bravely. Pointing to a little house she owned—"There," said she, "is all my earthly possession. If you render me homeless, I will follow you to the bar of God, and at the day of judgement will call upon the Almighty to avenge me." The house was spared.

A druggist in the town did a brave deed. Two rebels entered his store and locked the door behind them. They took the druggist's bottle of turpentine and poured it upon the floor. They set fire to it. A dense black smoke arose. In their haste to get out of the back door they dropped the key upon the floor. Both simultaneously stooped to recover it. The druggist, in the meantime, had loaded a double barrelled shot gun with bullets. "Click, click" went the locks. The druggist sent both into eternity while they were searching for the key.

Union Candidates for Congress.

The following are the Union candidates for Congress in the several districts in Ohio, so far as nominations have been made:

1st—Benjamin Eggleston.
2d—Col. Rutherford B. Hays.
4th—Judge Wm. Lawrence, of Logan.
5th—Col. Moses B. Walker, of Hancock.
6th—Reeder W. Clark, of Clermont.
7th—Samuel Shellabarger, of Clarke.
8th—James R. Hubbie, of Delaware.
9th—Gen. Ralph P. Buckland, of Sandusky.
10th—James M. Ashley, of Lucas.
11th—H. S Bundy, of Jackson.
12th—Job E. Stevenson, of Ross.
13th—Columbus Delano, of Knox.

In the Third District, Gen. Schenck will undoubtedly be renominated, and elected, of course. In the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Districts, the present Representatives, Colonel Eckley, Judge Spaulding and General Garfield, are all good for re-nominations and second terms.—*O. S. Journal.*

Pennsylvania and Her Maligners.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday last contains an appropriate and eminently just article in review of the foul charges of cowardice and old-fogyism which the New York press has so freely heaped upon Pennsylvania and Maryland. We make room for the following full extract:

It is written, and the humorous idea is reiterated like the jokes of a negro minstrel company, that 'Pennsylvania is enjoying her annual scare;' and upon this stage is paraded for not having a militia army ready for her defense. But is New York or Ohio any better prepared for their annual scare? There is nothing to boast of in the way New York has responded to the call for militia on this occasion. It is true Ohio had an organized militia force, ready for defense in sudden emergency, but it is now in the field far from her border. And does any one suppose that if Kirby Smith, or Forrest, or Morgan should appear in Ohio with 20,000 men, he would accept a draft on our 35,000 militia in the act as a fair offset, and would retire; and do if Pennsylvania had had a well organized, drilled and armed militia force of 50,000 or 100,000 men, the whole country would have allowed her to send this force to reinforce Grant, and to inflict one final, crushing blow on the rebellion. The clamor would have been kept up that in the field with Grant's army was the true defense of Pennsylvania, and the very class of writers who have now been heaping insult on her defenseless situation, and upon the suffering of the defenseless inhabitants, would have been loudest in this clamor, and foremost in throwing sneers and gibes upon the state for her selfishness in keeping a force at home for her own defense, which, if thrown into the field at that moment, would finish the war.

We in Ohio know something of the difficulty of overcoming an invading force, even when it is small and cuts loose from its connections and reinforcements, and when, too, it is pursued by a superior force. Morgan was not caught by the superior number of able-bodied inhabitants in the parts he passed through, nor by a regular force. How could the inhabitants of the invaded districts of Pennsylvania and Maryland hope to resist a rebel army which had beaten our regular forces? And since the military authorities found it so difficult to learn the numbers of the enemy, or where they were going to strike—so that even now it is gravely discussed whether there were 3000 or 30,000 threatening Washington, and grave responsibilities are made to hang on the dispute—how could the scattered inhabitants be expected to be any wiser in knowing the point of attack, or any braver in meeting it?

Pennsylvania has furnished her quotas to the national armies. She had once a force called the Reserve, which we think was organized for State defense, but this was taken into the field, where, as it was continually said, was the real defense of Pennsylvania. We suppose that like the other States, she has found her military energies pretty well occupied in responding to the requisitions for the national army. Of course she can do more upon emergency, as the other States can. But they have not done it, because they look to the army in the field for home defense. So does Pennsylvania. Had she been advised that the course of operations would expose her to invasion, she would probably have gone vigorously to work to prepare for it; but our military directors gave her no such warning, and the public did not expect it.

Pennsylvania has the right to be protected by the National army. In the accident of invasion the other States are under the same obligations to help to defend her, and to be prepared for it as she is herself. Secession ideas must be progressing when men in the North can talk of the defense of a State in a general war as only a State war. Another mischievous feature in this matter is, that such attacks upon the people or characters of a State create jealousies, unfriendly feelings and hostilities between the people of different States, and thus foster those sectional animosities and divisions which the Democratic party are trying to create among the free States, in order to carry out their plan to divide and subjugate the North.

American and English Guns.

The London *Times* of July 17, after rehearsing the results of some experiments made at Shoeburyness with an Armstrong 600 pounder, concludes that this weapon is capable of smashing through the strongest sea-going armor clad that could be got to float, at a distance of 4,000 yards, or even more. It then informs its readers that "the American have now literally hundred of 600-pounder guns and have just succeeded in casting at Pittsburgh a 20 inch gun to throw a spherical shot of 1,600 lbs." It thinks the result of the experiments it reports proves that we are not "ating thr wrong" in trusting to heavy shot at low velocities, and frankly acknowledges that there is no charge of powder that could be expected to send the 1,600 lb shot out of its gun which would not at close range be sure to ten with almost sinking effect on the very best of our iron-clads.' That will do for the *Times*. Even English men, it seems, learn wisdom by experience

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—N. A. Billings and J. R. Phillips, both citizens of Pine Grove township, Warren county, were killed by lightning on Monday last. They were under a small chestnut tree during a violent storm, when the bolt came which killed them instantly. They were both steady and industrious farmers in middle life, living near the Farmington line. The funeral on Tuesday was attended by a large crowd of people.

The British Neutral Service Again.

The ship Tallahassee, of London, has appeared on our coast and captured the American bark Bay State, the American brigs Estelle, Sarah Boyce and Richard, the American schooner Atlantic and the pilot boat James Funk. Having done this she steered southward, for "fresh fields and pastures new."

The Tallahassee is a steamer, schooner rigged, carrying three guns. She was painted white, and has two screw propellers. Her bell is marked "Tallahassee of London, 1864." Her engines are marked "J. & W. Dudge, London." She carried the American flag when first seen from the vessels she captured, and afterwards hoisted in its place a rebel flag.

We hope the merchants and shipowners of Great Britain will keep their temper when the next time their government goes to war with some European nation, they find their ships captured by neutral American steamers. They must prepare themselves to take such losses pleasantly, for they are making the law of the seas. "Britannia rules the waves:" some of her rulings will make her subjects feel very unpleasantly one day—*N. Y. Post.*

News Telegraphic.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The House, on Friday, adjourned over until yesterday afternoon at four o'clock. The Senate was in session on Saturday, but did nothing but adjourn over until last evening at half past eight o'clock. Only seventeen out of thirty-three members were present.

The *Republican* states that hospitals are to be erected in Washington for the separate use of the sick and wounded colored soldiers, it having been charged that they do not receive the care and attention in some of the present hospitals to which they are entitled.

THERE were 1,828 emigrants landed at New York week before last, making a total of 116,660 since the first of January. The number that arrived in the corresponding period of 1863 was 96,984.

THE Union Congressional nominations in Illinois thus far are as follows: 3d district, Elihu B. Washburne; 4th, General A. C. Hardting; 7th, H. P. H. Bromwell; 8th, Shelby M. Cullem; 9th, Hugh Fullerton; 11th, E. Callahan; 12th, John Barker; 13th, A. J. Kuykendall; at large, Samuel W. Moulton. Messrs. Arnold Farnsworth and Ingersoll will probably be re-nominated.

WE have just had handed to us, says the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, a printed circular dated August 3, 1864, purporting to be "published by request of leading Whigs and Democrats in nearly every state," recommending Millard Fillmore to the Chicago nomination

DURING the past few days numerous counterfeit postal currency notes have been excluded at the office of the United States Treasurer Spinner. These notes are so well executed as completely to defy detection. Their counterfeit origin is vouched for by Chief Detective Baker, while, on the other hand, many of the department officers, among them Gen. Spinner himself, unite in pronouncing them genuine.

AT St. Louis, General Payne has levied a tax of one hundred and twenty five dollars on each bale of cotton, and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem* on each hogshead of tobacco of disloyal men, for the benefit of the families of robbed and murdered Union men. It is expected that this tax will yield three hundred thousand dollars in six months.

BRIG GENERAL TYLER, commanding First Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, has obtained permission from Surgeon General Wallace to have the bodies of our brave soldiers who were killed at the late fight at Monocacy Junction, and buried near the battle ground, disinterred and buried in a suitable place, and also to erect a handsome monument over their graves, containing names, regiments, &c., of the deceased, all inclosed in a neat iron railing.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says: "Some doubt having been expressed as to the ability of Commodore Farragut to reach the city of Mobile in consequence of the shallow water in the bay, its may be interesting to know that in his fleet he has several iron clad vessels built at the Charlestown Navy Yard, near this city, and with these can therefore pass the Dog river bar, four miles from Mobile, and steam directly abreast of the city."

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—A contraband was, on Tuesday, brought to Columbus, Ohio, by a citizen who promised him $350 to go as a substitute. But when the sable gentleman found he could get more he put himself up at auction—having been sold several times before under very different circumstances—and soon knocked himself off for $1,200. He merrily is going nothing for working for his master, but now he gets twelve hundred dollars to start on, together with board, clothes and $16 per month for shooting at those who have heretofore robbed him and his ancestors!

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.—A correspondent of the *Times* writes from before Petersburg:

Notwithstanding the croakers' prediction as to the unhealthiness of the climate, the general health of the army remains good—much better indeed than one year ago when on the Rappahannock. When this can be said in truth just after so great a disappointment, no higher meed of praise can be conferred on this army, nor can there be any stronger evidence of its morale.

THE PEACH CROP.—From the peach-growing sections of the State we receive the gratifying intelligence that there is an abundance of this delicious fruit. There passed through this city yesterday four trains of cars loaded entirely with peaches for New York. It is estimated that these cars contained over ten thousand baskets of peaches. In Centre Market they are now to be obtained at from one dollars to twelve shillings per basket.—*Newark (N. J.) Journal.*

THERE is an excess of females over males in five states in the Union. Connecticut has 8,000, Massachusetts 37,000, New Hampshire 7,000, New York 11,000, Rhode Island 6,000. In Pennsylvania the numbers are nearly equal.

"WON'T you buy a splendid portrait of Gen. Grant?" asked a most intelligent peddler, six months from England, of a country friend at one of our hotels a few days since. "No, sir; I do not want it." "Ah! then you will take this of Gen. M'Clellan?" "No, no; I wouldn't have *that* any how." "Ah, sir," resumed the peddler, waxing confidential, "I tell more of M'Clellan now than I do of Grant; but if I only had *Gen Lee*, I could sell ten times as many of him as I can of M'Clellan—*and to the same man.*"

A YACHT is building which is to be propelled by pumping water from a pipe on each side against the air.

"ALL your political Generals have failed" says the Copperhead press. Yes! including Buell and McClellan.

The Great Ironclad Dictator.

Our naval reporter yesterday visited the ironclad Dictator, lying at the foot of Thirteenth street, North River. Under the guidance of Mr. Cosgrove, engineer of the vessel, all points of public interest were pointed out. Everything about the vessel is so far complete and trim with one week's notice, she could take her trial trip. The deck plates are now being laid. The exterior is completed, and the spectator can form an idea of what she will look like when ready for a cruise. The turret, pilot house, and smoke-stack are up; below deck, the machinery is completed, and on last Saturday four pounds of steam were applied, and so successfully that it greatly exceeded the anticipations of her builders. Whenever the authorities at Washington wish to test the engines of the vessel, they can do so, as the furnaces are already filled, and only await the match of the engineer. When the vessel is laden, her sides will be two feet above the water line; but, properly speaking, the hight of the vessel above the water line will be fifteen feet, which is the top of the turret; for it is well known that the hatches are battened down and made water tight, and are not to be removed during a sea voyage. Ample arrangements are made for supplying more than the necessary quantity of air and light. There are three modes of steering the vessel in cases of emergency—the pilot house, the turret, and outside gear. For the recreation of the sailors, there will be constructed a hurricane deck 4½ feet wide on each side, extending from midships to the stem, about 65 feet. It can be removed at pleasure.

Anecdotal.

Lancaster township, the home of the great Buchanan, gave a unanimous vote for the soldiers' amendment at the recent election. In a canvass of the township immediately preceding the election, it was ascertained that two votes were against giving the soldier the right to vote. These were Buchanan and his Irish coachman. The former being *unexpectedly* called to a copperhead conclave at Bedford Springs was unable to attend the polls, which the Irish coachman did, but could not muster courage to put in his vote. He left the polls swearing that "Amerikey would be an illigant country when the nager would have the right to vote." We hope that the bogtrotter's disobedience of his master's order will not lose him his situation.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Most Rev. Martin J. Spaulding, was installed Archbishop of Baltimore in the room of the late venerable Archbishop Kendrick, Sunday before last, with very imposing and novel ceremonies. Quite a large body of clergy, including the Bishops of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and various Catholic associations, to participate in the imposing services of the occasion. Archbishop Spaulding in his inaugural address, in alluding to the responsibility of his position remarked: "It is a fearful thing to tread in the footsteps of a line of venerable prelates, of whom the first is a Carroll, and the last a Kendrick—the first the Patriarch, and under God, the Founder of the American Church, and the second the model of that Church by his piety, his charity, and his learning." In closing his address, reference is made to his need of the prayers of the clergy and people, for which he also invoked the aid of "the angel of the See of Baltimore, who, with his bright host of angelic companions, is, no doubt, hovering near; the great patron of our missions, who, with his soul burning with fire, to which that which lighted it up on earth was but a feeble spark, stands now in glory, looking on us with the interest of heavenly complacency; particularly that glorious principal Patroness of this Diocese, the Immaculate Queen of Saints and Angels, our sweet Mother in heaven." This reveals the *source* from whence the Archbishop expects help in his need.

——The Rev. Frederic G. Clark, D.D., who is furnishing a series of capital "Letters of European Travel," to the N. Y. *Observer*, gives a bit of experience of church usages in the "old country," which, while novel, exhibits a devotional spirit highly commendable. During his stay in London, he preached one Sunday evening for the well known Dr. Hamilton. But we quote his words; They met me (the session) in the ministers room, before the service. (Dr. Hamilton was absent, preaching elsewhere.) One of their number kindly arranged my gown and bands, after which one of them led in brief and fervent prayer for the blessing of God upon the service. After sermon the elders assembled again, and engaged in prayer. I felt myself environed by a kind and praying sympathy; and I thought that any pastor must be happy who is permitted to enjoy a co-operation so full of cordiality and devotion. This church has a membership of some six hundred; its elders and deacons number thirty-five in all.

——The *Religious Telescope*, organ of the United Brethren Church, is responsible for an anecdote of a friend of his, a Methodist preacher, who was favored with a large, muscular form, with corpulence to correspond, and had a huge hand with a powerful grip. This friend was conducting a religious meeting, at which quite a number of persons were seriously seeking religion. Noticing a group acting disorderly, he reproved them, but the evil was not abated. He then took the leader by the collar, de ib rately led him down the aisle, and opening the door, without further ceremony, landed him outside, quietly remarking: "*We do not work miracles here, but we cast out devils*

——Bishop Janes has just organized the Delaware M. E. Conference of colored ministers. The Bishop met the preachers in Philadelphia on July 25th, finding ten elders, recommended agreeably to the order of the General Conference. One additional elder was received, eight preachers admitted on trial, seven ordained deacons and three elders. Twenty-two preachers were appointed. Of the stations, two are in Philadelphia, three in New Jersey, and the rest in Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland. Bishop Simpson delivered an able address on the occasion.

——The Seventh annual meeting of the National Association of Local Preachers will be held in the city of Troy, N. Y., commencing Saturday the 10th day of September next. It is expected at least one hundred delegates will be present from different parts of the loyal states. The main object of these annual gatherings, is for the purpose of taking measures for rendering these unpaid ministers more efficient in their sphere of Church labor.

——A correspondent of the *Witness*, a Baptist paper published in Indianapolis, enquires, "Is the operation of the holy spirit limited to the elect?" I am inclined to believe the testimony is in the affirmative, and that there are multitudes upon whom the Spirit never operates. A Chicago religious weekly suggests to "Querist," the reading of the 7th verse and 12th chapter of First Corinthians for "light" on the subject.

——According to the *Presbyterian*, it has been ascertained for the first time in several years, the Society of Friends, in England, reports a positive increase of members, and an increase interest among the younger members in favor of their worship. Last year sixty one persons joined on "convincement." The rigor of the older Friends have yielded some what to more modern ideas.

——Quite a number of missionaries are needed by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, to reinforce mission stations in China and elsewhere. This is good news to the lovers of the mission work, and we hope the call will be heeded by those whom Providence has favored with an abundance of this world's goods.

——At the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society held on the 4th, quite a large number of volumes were distributed to our soldiers, also to rebel soldiers and citizens of Mississippi. The total number of volumes donated was 60,367, besides $600 worth for Iowa.

——Reference was made to the movement of Union Chapel, Cincinnati. Says the *North Western Christian Advocate*, the subject of this obituary lingered in great agony, but the exit was without an opposing foe. Is there hope in its death?

——An infidel concern in New York lately published a tract, which by some ingenious device, found its way to the army. To make it *apparently* right, it has the imprint on it "*not* by the American Tract Society," the *not* being in small letters and the rest in large.

——By the appointment of the Old School General Assembly, the collection for the "Fund for Disabled Ministers and the Families of Deceased Ministers," is to be taken in the churches of that denomination on the first Sabbath in September.

——The Ninth Annual meeting of the N. Y Sunday School Association will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., commencing Tuesday, Aug. 30, and continue through Wednesday and Thursday, August 31st and September 1st.

——The Roman Catholic priest at Munster, in Prussia, recently established a lottery, the prizes being masses for the souls of the winners after their death. They had realized 15,000 francs when the police stopped it.

——The membership of the Chicago Baptist Churches, ten in number, is 1869. The first church of that denomination was organized in 1833 now there are ten churches.

——The Baptists in California are shortly to be favored with three new ministers and their wives, to re-inforce the Baptist work of that far-off land.

——A handsome Jewish Synagogue has been erected at Melbourne, in Australia. There are one thousand Jews in that city.

——The total receipts of the American Board for September 1st, 1863, to July 1st, 1864, was $821,499.32.

Another Chance for Mr. Preston.

The Liverpool *Courier* notices the arrival in London of Mr. Preston, once United States minister at Madried, and more recently announced in the Richmond journals as Mr. Jefferson Davis's envoy sent to greet the Emperor Maximilian and assure him of the good will of the cotton planters.

Mr. Preston evaded the blockade, and passed from Bermuda to Havana, where he waited for the Emperor. It seems he waited only to be snubbed. The *Courier* says he "reached Havana on the way to his post in Mexico, when the refusal of the Emperor Maximilian to enter into any relations with the Confederate States determined the government at Richmond not to expose their representative to the affront which awaited him at Mexico, but to despatch him to Europe." Mr. Preston made his best bow, but the Emperor cut him. We advise him not to be discouraged; another opportunity will presently open to him. The English journals relate that the eldest son of the King of Dahomey is about to visit England. He is only a Grand Duke, it appears, but then he is of the blue blood, a genuine "offspring of royalty," and after all, Mr. Preston will remember, the Emperor who snubbed him at Havana was only an Archduke.

We advise Mr. Preston to pay his respects at once to the Grand Duke of Dahomey. It is the last chance that remains to Mr Davis' wandering agents to form some kind of connection with a royal house. He can assure the future ruler of Dahomey that his master, Davis, keeps the "Customs" with as much zeal and regularity as they are kept at Abomey; and he could even give him some valuable hints about the most ingenious way to torture prisoners of war. At Abomey they simply cut off the heads of such unfortunates, and stick them on poles about the city. Now this is a real waste of enjoyment—just such as an ignorant barbarian would be apt to commit. It bears the same relation to the more refined and intelligent cruelty practiced upon prisoners by Mr. Davis and his friends, that a savage debauch upon raw brandy has to the polite and more exquisite pleasures of the young southern gentlemen who "make a night of it" with mint juleps and brandy cocktails.

Mr. Preston ought to prepare, for submission to the Grand Duke of Dahomey, a memoir on the military prisons of the South, with particular descriptions of the Libby, and the camp at Belle Isle. We have seen some photographs of Union soldiers returned from these places, whose extreme emaciation and horrible appearance would be proof positive to the African prince of the superiority of the Confederate "Customs." Mr. Preston might add an account of the massacre of Fort Pillow, and of the sacking of Lawrence, the one from the pen of Forrest, the other composed by "General Quantrell; and if he has with him, by chance, any specimens of the drinking cups made from the skulls of Yankee soldiers, and finger rings, breastpins and other ornaments made from their bones, he should send these, as specimens of Confederate ingenuity and skill to the King of Dahomey. We do not doubt they would be welcome and suggestive to that excellent sovereign.

This is a great opportunity for Mr. Preston and Mr. Davis. If they work shrewdly they can obtain a treaty with Dahomey, in which free trade shall be guarantied, in the full and only sense in which the cotton planters understand that phrase, namely, free trade in slaves. The King is a famous slave-trader; the slave hunt is a "Custom" in which his royal heart delights; and he will be surprised and pleased to learn from Mr. Preston that slave hunting is practiced by the Confederate cotton planters. It occurs to us that Mr Preston and Mr. Slidell would do well to send to Abomey a pack of trained bloodhounds with an experienced "southern gentleman" to teach the king and his officers the use of these animals. Such a surprising evidence of the advanced civilization of the Confederates could not fail to have an imposing effect upon the sovereign and the people of the great African empire. They would see that these cotton planters are as far advanced as themselves, and worthy in every respect to be the allies of Dahomey.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Where the Gold Goes

It may partially explain the scarcity and high price of gold to know that four fifths of the gold product of the Pacific coast is now shipped direct to England and other foreign ports, instead of coming to the Atlantic ports as it did before the war. Such is the fact, as is shown by the tables of shipments at San Francisco. These show that while the shipments of specie to New York for the first six months of 1861 were $15,916,260, in the first six months of 1864 they were but $5,607,940; and that to England in the same corresponding periods the shipments of specie have increased from $1,103,948 in 1861, to $19,885,249 in 1864. The shipments to China and to other countries have more than doubled.

These are figures which redound but little to our credit, especially when we boast of our navy, created by the war. A part of this great change is due to changes in the course of trade, but a few rebel pirates under the patronage of John Bull have been the main cause. Shipments are comparatively unsafe under the American flag, a humiliation not pleasant to read or think of, but a fact nevertheless.

Our gold mines have not been properly husbanded by the Government. The regulations ought to be such that every dollar of dust should pass through the United States mints and United States Treasury for circulation among the people. As it is now, tons of the precious metals are constantly being shipped from our own country to England and other ports just as they come from the hands of the hardy miners. Uncle Sam shakes the bush, John Bull catches the bird.—*Cleveland Herald*

A Great Man's Estimate of Selling Him.

The New York *Herald*, which has striven more persistently than any other paper in the land to puff General McClellan into notoriety, with the view of getting him a few complimentary ballots at the Chicago Convention, has begun to discover that he is not the 'available candidate" it has labored so earnestly to prove him, and has consequently made another of those changes of base for which it is so celebrated. In its issue of Tuesday, after attacking the *World* for its glorification of the General, it proceeds to speak of him in the following disrespectful manner: "It will be stated as a fact, however, which cannot be denied, that General McClellan's Richmond campaign was a failure, and positively fearful to think of, from his terrible losses in men and all the materials of war. It will be further said that General McClellan, in his movements against the enemy, betrayed too much of the confidence of the inexperienced leader in his promises to his army of no more defeats and no more retreats,' and in such dispatches as this: that 'We shall drive the enemy to the wall.' It will be said, too, that from the unbounded confidence of the country in these promises of General McClellan the revulsion in the public mind from his subsequent misfortunes was infinitely more distressing and harder to bear than any other disappointments of the war." What cause could have produced this sudden cooling off of enthusiasm for the foremost martyr of Abolitionism? Last fall, the day before our gubernatorial election, General McClellan wrote a public letter, declaring his political sentiments to be in perfect accord with Mr. Justice Woodward, the candidate of the Peace faction for Governor. This summer the same General McClellan in a classical but slightly ungrammatical oration at West Point expresses himself in favor of a continuance of the war. Perhaps this slight apparent inconsistency has been remembered to his prejudice, and explains the *Herald's* latest feat in acrobatics!—*Philadelphia Press.*

Gen. Seymour's Experience in Charleston.

General Seymour, recently exchanged at Charleston with other Federal officers, arrived in Troy on Wednesday evening, and left the next morning for Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he awaits orders from Washington. He is quite feeble from the effects of confinement and insufficient food. Up to the period when he was transferred to Charleston he suffered great hardships, and was afforded hardly sufficient food to maintain life. At Charleston, although our officers were nominally placed under fire, they were decently treated. During the six weeks he was there only one shell came near them, and that did no damage. The city is badly cut up by the firing from our batteries, and as many as fifty shells a day are hurled into this secession hot-bed. Buildings on all sides are torn to pieces, and the damage is very great. From the "wreck of matter" produced by our firing, it would seem that there will not be much of Charleston left if the shelling is continued as at present.

General Seymour was stationed at Charleston some two or three years before the war commenced. He, therefore, had many influential acquaintances there, and to them he was indebted for generous courtesies during his late involuntary stay among them. He conversed with them freely about the war. He told them the North would never yield; that the determination of the people was to wipe out the rebellion and save the Union, no matter what sacrifices the great work should involve.

Duff's College

Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.,

FOUNDED IN 1840.

AND

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.

THE ONLY INSTITUTION

of the kind IN THE UNION conducted by a practical BUSINESS MAN. Our highest commercial authorities, East and West, pronounce his systems of Bookkeeping unequalled—comprehending every department of business, and yet so skillfully condensed that the attentive student masters the whole in six or eight weeks. It consists of

STOCK BOOKS,

closed once with a loss and twice with a gain—exhibiting by three different methods the transfer of old to new books.

PARTNERSHIP BOOKS,

conducted by three different methods, exhibiting the transfer of old to new books, with the introduction of a new partner. And practically illustrating the

PRIVATE LEDGER,

by means of which the results of the business are kept out of the general books, for the use of the partners only. The settlement of Partnership Books by

SINGLE ENTRY,

with six practical illustrations, exhibiting the books re-opened by Doubly Entry. A concise rule for rectifying

DERANGED DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKS,

with six specifications. The gain or loss found, and the books correctly re-opened. The learner is also exercised in

OPENING BOOKS,

from eight specifications, including special conditions not often met with in business. Also, a series of exercises in

CLOSING BOOKS,

from new and peculiar specifications. The learner also writes about eighty

BUSINESS FORMS

of Promissory Notes, Judgment Notes, Drafts, Orders, Bills of Exchange, Accounts, Invoices, &c., &c. Also, a series of

BUSINESS LETTERS,

which, with the business forms, are all connected with his course of Book-keeping, making it a regular course of business practice, with a course of twenty-five

LECTURES UPON BOOK-KEEPING,

by the Senior Principal, explaining all the business matter recorded in the text. Also, twelve

PRIVATE LECTURES ON SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

How every one may get rich. How to get rich by trading. The causes of commercial failures. On speculations. The moral influence of integrity in youth, &c. Also, lectures upon

COMMERCIAL LAW,

on Partnership, Contracts, Insurance, Common Carriers, the Statute of Limitations, &c. Practical instructions in

DETECTING COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES,

by a full set of genuine vignettes and counters, and a large collection of counterfeit notes.

OUR RAILROAD BOOK-KEEPING,

(In manuscript,) exhibits the construction and equipment, the operating receipts and expenditures, the books included and closed. These books are advertised by others, but not taught elsewhere in the city. Our new system of

PRIVATE BANK BOOKS,

(In manuscript,) embraces all the best forms in use among private Bankers. Our new enlarged edition of

DUFF'S STEAMBOAT BOOK-KEEPING,

In this department students have the assistance of our Superintendent, Mr. THOMAS B. SMITH, an experienced Practical Mercantile Accountant, and formerly Clerk of a Mississippi steamer.

Our full course of business practice includes about

FIFTY BUSINESS BOOKS,

ruled to about THIRTY DIFFERENT FORMS, viz: 11 ledgers, 7 Day-books, 5 Journals, 6 Bill-books, 4 Cash-books, 4 Sales-books, 2 Invoice-books, 1 Discount-book, 1 Manufacturing-book, 1 Deposit-register, 2 Collecting-registers, 1 Tickler, 1 Hands-register, 1 Freight-book, 2 Passage-books, 1 Fuel-book. These books practically record about SIX HUNDRED BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS, comprehending DUFF'S original plan of business education introduced twenty-five years ago. How far others have succeeded in imitating him will be best seen by comparing the business papers and books of their pupils with those of the graduates of this institution.

HARPER'S ENLARGED EDITION OF

DUFF'S BOOK-KEEPING.

Price $1.87. Postage 20 cents. Sold by Book-sellers generally.

AWARDED FOUR SILVER MEDALS,

Which with the following testimonials indicate the character of this work:

"No other work upon Book-Keeping explains the subject with so much clearness and simplicity."
F. W. EDMUNDS,
Cashier Merchants' Bank, Wall street, N. Y.

"It gives a clear insight into all departments of this science."
CHARLES S. FRASER,
Cashier of 7th Ward Bank, N. Y.

"As an extensive ship owner, American and European merchant, bank director, etc., he has borne the reputation of the highest order of business talents."
JOHN W. BURNHAM, Merchant,
No. 8 South st., N. Y.

"Mr. Duff is a man of rare qualifications for business."
JOHN M. D. TAYLOR, Merchant,
Union st., N. Orleans.

"Mr. Duff is a merchant of the first respectability."
J. LAN

DREAMING AND DOING.

One thing, to prate inflated speech,
Of patriot zeal and martial glory;
To warm with feeling's rapturous glow,
O'er thrilling page of warlike story:
Another still to don the sword,
And dash where bullets ring and cattle,
And tramping steed and cannon's roar
Thunder the awful voice of battle.

One thing, to sit at festive board,
Where eloquence, and wine, and women,
Tip the soft hours with rosy light,
And note the witless skill of foeman,
Another quite to lead the van
Where throbbing thousands, stern, unquiet,
Wait but a master's glance or nod,
To follow the relentless flat.

One thing, 'neath home-encircling roof,
To lend the soul to careless slumbers,
While Fancy, with her eilish train,
Moves airily to untaught numbers;
Another yet the midnight march
Of foot-sore kin, o'er rock and river,
While pitying stars bend sadly down
O'er comrades left behind forever.

One thing, oh friend, to fold the hands
In listless languor, little caring
For all the soldier feels and fears:
For all the soldier's deeds or daring;
Another still to stand erect
In the proud manhood God has given,
To weld again the gaping bands
Of brotherhood so widely riven.

Then, monarch men, and women frail,
Childhood and youth one thought pursuing,
Do what the hands may find to do,
So sweetly well the worth of doing:
Think of our graves in stranger soil—
Think of our glorious land's dishonor,
Then dream who may, beneath her skies,
With this foul, leprous stain upon her.
[*Home Journal.*

THE MISSION TO RICHMOND.

EDMUND KIRKE'S STATEMENT.

At Pawtucket, on Wednesday, Mr. Gillmore, ("Edmond Kirke") delivered a lecture, in which he described his interview with Jeff. Davis, during a late visit to Richmond, and the substance of their conversation on the terms of peace. The Providence *Press* gives the following report of Mr. Gillmore's remarks:—

"I went to Richmond with the Rev. Col. Jaques, and went with the hope of making negotiations which might result in peace. If we should succeed, we thought that the consciousness of having served our country would pay our expenses. If we failed, we might still serve the country by letting the people of the North know what was the reason of our failure; for I went with propositions, on the basis of which I might have made an arrangement for peace with Mr. Davis, and if we were unsuccessful, it would be useful for the country to know what propositions were rejected. We went to Richmond in an ambulance, and were three hours on the way after we entered the rebel lines. We entered Richmond at 10 o'clock, and planted our white flag in the very heart of the rebel capital.

As we stopped, Judge Ould the rebel Commissioner of Exchange, directed Col. Jaques to button up his overcoat, as it was dangerous to be seen with a blue uniform in the streets of Richmond. We were taken to a hotel and shown up to 'No 60,' a shabby room with some fine furniture in very bad order. We were provided with supper and directed how to apply for an interview with the President. The next morning we directed a note to Secretary Benjamin asking an interview with the President, and were invited to call upon him, when we made an engagement to meet the President that evening, which was Sunday.

On meeting our engagement, we were shown into the State Department, where we saw Mr. Benjamin, a small, plump, black-haired, black-eyed man, seated in his usual place, and at his right a pale, thin man, dressed in a suit of darkish gray, with a mouth and chin expressive of the greatest determination. We told him simply that we came without official authority, but knowing the opinions of our Government, to see in what terms peace might be made.

Mr. Davis replied, quietly, withdraw your armies from our territory and peace will follow of itself. We told him that the Northern people would never agree to any plan which did not include the establishment of the Union. Mr. Davis said that we could never live in peace. The North had sowed such a bitterness between the two sections that we never could have peace in this generation.

We then urged upon him that it was his duty to use every effort to put an end to this monstrous bloodshed. He acknowledged this, and declared that none or the bloodshed in this war could be lay to his own charge. They, the South, were not fighting for slavery; they were fighting for independence; and independence or extermination they would have. We tried to show him that the position of the rebel armies was such that it was better for them to give up the contest while they could do it with honor; but he was altogether unwilling to admit that his armies were in such a desperate position. He laid the blame of the barbarity of this war entirely upon the North, utterly ignoring the instances of rebel barbarity which we brought to his notice. I had a long and considerable conversation with Mr. Davis, in which I directly offered him the terms which I had been authorized to suggest; but as he did not know any disposition to meet me, I did not state them explicitly. These terms will be given through the newspapers in a short time. They were, in general, entire abolition, a general amnesty, no confiscation, the debts of the South to be ignored, the debts of the general government to be borne by all the States. Mr. Davis declared that such terms could never be accepted by the Southern people, and that rather than submit to them they would stake their whole property and their national existence."

The court-martial which has been sitting at New York for the last month, for the trial of General F. B. Spinola, resulted in his acquittal on Friday.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, August 8, 1864.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Reading, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, August 18th, 1864.

Altoona, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, August 25th, 1864.

Lebanon, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, September 1, 1864.

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, September 8, 1864.

Two hundred (200) Cavalry Horses at each place. These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.

For Road and Farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms: Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
au6 3ses Cavalry Bureau.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firms of Reis, Richards & Berger, Reis, Richards, Berger & Co., and Berger, Rishel & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William Richards having disposed of his entire interests in the same to the new firm of REIS, BROWN & BERGER, who will settle all debts, and are alone authorized to collect the obligations due to said firms.

GEORGE C. REIS,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.

Shenange Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.

CARD.—The undersigned having purchased the entire interests of William Richards in the above named firms, will continue the manufacture of Iron, Nails, Boat and Railroad Spikes, at the Shenango Iron Works, under the name and firm of REIS BROWN & BERGER.

GEORGE C. REIS,
WM. H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER,

Shenange Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.
au4-2m-3t-a-w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au8-3m

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29-ly

JEWELRY.

DUNSEATH & CO.,
JOBBERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,
WATCH MATERIALS
TOOLS, GLASSES, &c.
Agents for the *AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S WATCHES.*
☞ Fine Watches repaired by the most skilful workmen.
56 Fifth Street, Opposite Masonic Hall. jy26

FINE GOLD AND SILVER AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES
JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
OPERA GLASSES, &c.
☞ M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. F. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

LOST.—On Friday, the 12th inst., between R. E. Sellers' drug store and the Citizens' Bank, a POCKET BOOK containing some ten or twelve dollars in money and a check on the Citizens' Bank for $100, drawn by J. Chislett, Jr., and payable to the order of Wm. Scobey, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating said check, as payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of said Pocket Book, with the contents, to be left at this office. au13-3t

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET.

se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

CLOTHING.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 *WOOD STREET,*
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An entire new stock
UNDERCLOTHING.
Constantly receiving the latest novelties in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

BISSELL'S BLOCK

WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair Street,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my 18

GROCERS.

CHARLES C. BALSLEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 179 Liberty street,
au4 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.
100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard:
300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
100,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
300,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
20,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH. JOHN S. DILWORTH
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pitts'g
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES.....C. B. JONES
GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINDERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Sacking, Oakum, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se6

MEDICAL.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec8-tf

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS.
se7 PITTSBURGH.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice Also, the largest assortment of Ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Chemicals, and Drugs, in the city.
OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street
Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-ly

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL, DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
ja29-1y No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street
PITTSBURGH.
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW
oc21-ly

RESTAURANTS.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh. J. S. WILLIAMS,
sep7-1y Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,
No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first-class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jul0-1y

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1-1y

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters first of the season. oct5-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28-1y PITTSBURGH.

ELECTRICITY. WHAT IT IS.—ELECTRICITY is the natural element of the nervous system—the connecting link between mind and matter—the most subtle substances known. It circulates the blood; is the cause of voluntary and involuntary motion; producer of all the known phenomena in the universe; the life of all things.

"It warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees,
Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent.
Breathes in our souls, informs our mortal part,
As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart;
As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt seraph that adores and burns.
It claims all high, all low, all great and small;
It fills, it bounds, connects, and equals all."

Health is an uninterrupted course of the electric or nervous fluid to all parts of the nervous system—governed by the positive and negative polarities. Disease on the other hand is a change or disturbed condition of the electric fluid in the nervous system, causing blood, muscle, nervous and a host of other derangements of the various systems which constitute man.

Then, come, ye afflicted, come! as life is dear to all, to No. 251 PENN STREET, where all diseases to which flesh is heir, whether Acute, Chronic, Inflammatory or Paralytic, are speedily cured without pain, shocks, or any inconvenience through the uses of Galvanism, Electricity and other modifications of Electricity. The rapidity in which cures are sometimes effected, oftentimes astonishes the patient as well as the operator.

A case of Neuralgic Sciatica cured in two treatments which was of five months duration, on the person of Mr. C. Brooks, who resides at Manchester, on Locust street, who has given me permission to state his case for the benefit of those that are afflicted likewise.

Sciatica is characterized by severe shooting pains in the region of the hip, extending sometimes to the foot, and even to the toes, as was in this case.

The afflicted are invited to call at this office and see other certificates of cures that have been performed upon persons residing in this city.

☞ No charge for consultation. ☜

To those residing at a distance all letters must be addressed to 251 Penn street.

Electricity with its various modifications cures the following: Affections of the Heart, Eyes, Ears and Throat, (Diptheria); Diseases of Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, (Diabetes); and other Organic Difficulties peculiar to male and female; all affections of Nervous, Circulatory, Muscular, Glandular and Digestive system, Cutaneous diseases, Fevers and all other diseases not here specified.

Send circular—get one at the office. Cures guaranteed by special contract when desired.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
DR. J. A. REESE,
Medical Electrician.
ja12-3m-M W &S

WEBER'S PIANOS.
TESTIMONIAL.
TROY, N. Y., April 12, 1864.

A. WEBER, Esq.—I should consider that I am neglecting my duty were I not to tell of the great pleasure you have afforded my teachers and scholars by sending such superior Instruments. Pianos, Parlor Organs, Melodeons and full toned Parlor Organs seem so vastly superior musical and full toned than those we have had heretofore, so efficient in the hands of the weakest pupil as well as under the most powerful touch of the master, ever ready to respond to either, and withal so durable, that I consider I have been fortunate in being recommended to your establishment, and trust other schools will be wise enough to replenish their rooms from your manufactory.

J. H. WILLARD,
Per M. PHILLIPS,
Principal Musical Department.

New lot Weber's Pianos just received by
CHAS. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood street,
Sole agent for Pittsburgh.
au15

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac "Oard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.
ja2

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	Arrives.
Thro Accom'n..... 6:50 a m	Baltimore Express..12:00 p m
Thro Mail..... 2:50 a m	Philade'p'a Ex's..11:30 a m
Thro Express..... 4:25 p m	Fast Line..... 1:25 a m
Fast Line..... 5:55 p m	Thro Mail..... 12:45 a m
John'n Accom'n..... 3:00 p m	John'n Accom'n..... 10:25 a m
1st Wall Station.. 8:30 a m	1st Wall Station.. 9:45 a m
2d do ...11:10 a m	2d do ... 8:35 a m
3d do ... 3:50 p m	3d do ... 1:55 p m
4th do ... 6:00 p m	4th do ... 6:05 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line..... 1:00 a m	Chicago Express... 2:20 a m
Express..... 11:0 p m	Philia..... 2:10 p m
Mail Train..... 6:30 a m	Cin'ti ... a ... 7:50 p m
	Crestline Mail..... 7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a. m. 12:00 m, 4:30 p. m and 6:40 p. m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 8:50 a m, 7:05 a m, 12:00 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Allan Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:35 a m	Mail..... 6:50 p m
Express..... 3:30 p m	Express..... 9:30 a m
1st McKeesport..11:00 a m	1st McKeesport.. 8:50 p m
2d do ... 6:35 p m	2d do ... 2:05 p m
Port Perry..... 7:00 a m	Port Perry..... 8:30 a m
Braddock's..... 4:15 p m	Braddock's..... 5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:00 a m.	Mail..... 7:00 p. m.
Express..... 4:30 p. m.	Express..... 9:35 a. m.
Accommodation. 3:00 p. m.	Accommodation 7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 6:10 a. m.	Mail..... 8:50 p. m.
Cincinnati..... 1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express. 8:05 p. m.
do ... 1:30 p. m.	do ... 2:10 a. m.
Wheeling..... 6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accomodation..10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny.. 3:50 p. m.	
Cleveland..... 1:45 a. m.	
do ... 1:40 p. m.	

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....10 St. Clair St.
J. H. Belchenbach.....96 Smithfield st.
C. Helmbold.....56 Smithfield st.

Auction Sales.
T. A. McClelland.....75 Fifth street.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.....Diamond, Allegheny
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank.....corner Wood and Diamond alley

Bankers.
N. Holmes & Sons.....57 Market street.

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st
Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 79 Fifth st
Davis, Clarke & Co.....93 Wood street.

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Bolt and Nut Works.
Hubley, Adams & Co.....73 Water street.

Brass Works.
Mansfield & Fitzsimmons, 13 Second near Short st.
Cadman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets.

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Charles C. Balsley.....No. 179 Liberty street.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.....140 First and 139 Second street.
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store 73 Market st.

Dealers.
Meaklmen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....166 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
D. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....56 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co. 6 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....256 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Wm. G. Price, Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co., Grosvenorst., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley.....118 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....139 and 141 Wood street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....23 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....138 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....59 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.
Barry & Brother.....cor. 7th and Liberty sts.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.....cor. Market and Water st.
Spang, Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....91 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....88 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....27 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.....corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....56 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....140 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John H. Roberts.....46 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam.....38 Grant street.
H. G. Mackrell.....Grant street, Pittsburgh.
Hampton & Moreland.....93 Diamond street.
W. J. & Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....138 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood
Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....No. 83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....81 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.
Dawe'tz, Kirmse & Co.....129 Third street.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co. cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....91 Third st.
J. C. Tilton.....48 Hand street.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
James King.....No. 97 Fourth street.

Photographs.
W. J. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.
B. L. H. Dabb.....48 St. Clair street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
R. S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....136 Penn st.
G. S. Bates.....Butler street, Lawrenceville.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roessing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....101 Second st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axtheim.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....81 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsteres.
E. Edmonson & Co.....96 and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....167 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
44 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY FOR
YOUNG LADIES, AT SEWICKLEY, PA.
The Fall Session will open on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. The best advantages are afforded, and at reasonable rates. For terms, &c., send for a Circular. Address REV. A. WILLIAMS,
au6-1m-e-o-d Sewickley, Pa.

EUREKA LUBRICATING OILS.—Warranted superior to Lard, at half the price. Manufactured by PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
au11-1m No. 31 Market st., cor. Second,

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE BERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
feb3-1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Hog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Stove Mounts, Pulleys, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Hog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

OPTICIANS.

RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES
IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above Case, lately
HELD TO COURT,
Having Exposed this
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE
UPON THE PUBLIC
SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.
GEORGE E. SHAW,
Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 85, Fifth street.
aug3

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have been found so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my Depot, No. 51 Fifth street.
☞ DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ATTORNEYS.

H. G. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. jy26

GILBERT M. M'MASTER.....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
McMASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, No. 98 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. je8-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,
DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in
FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.
CALL WITH DISCHARGE,
Or address
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
No. 135 FOURTH STREET,
jy20-1f PITTSBURGH.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my18

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MOKELAND
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my5 PITTSBURGH, PA

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
No. 414 Penn street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The pure and air passages open for attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressive heat and impure air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved and are of a variety and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscri

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

	RANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
Par Val				
50 Exchange	—	—	70¾	May 5
50 Citizens	—	—	68	" 5
50 Pittsburgh	—	—	63½	" 5
50 Allegheny	—	—	60	" 5
50 Mechanics	—	—	67¾	" 5
50 Iron City	—	—	64¾	" 5
50 M & M	—	—	69	" 4
100 First National	110	—	—	$5.75
100 Second National	110	—	—	—
100 Third National	—	116	—	—
100 Fourth National	110	—	—	—
100 First National A'ly	—	110	—	$3.00
50 Manchester Saving	—	—	49¾	" 4 ¶ ct.
	INSURANCE.			
50 Citizens	—	—	61	June $6.00
42 Western	—	—	52½	May 2.50
50 Monongahela	—	24	32	" $3.00
50 Eureka	—	50	62	" $4.00
50 Pittsburgh	—	28	34	—
25 Allegheny	—	—	27	$2.00
50 People's	—	28	28¾	$4.00
50 Penna	—	92½	—	—
	RAILROAD.			
25 Monongahela	—	—	32¾	4 ¶ ct.
25 Sal. Chair Street	40	—	—	5 ¶ ct.
50 Hand Street	—	—	50	5 ¶ ct.
50 Mechanic Street	—	—	—	—
25 Birmingham	—	—	31½	$1 50
	RAILROAD.			
50 Allegheny Valley	—	14	—	—
50 Penna. Central	—	—	73½	—
100 Fort Wayne	—	—	113	—
100 Cleveland	—	—	113	—
50 Connellsville	—	—	125½	—
50 do (Interest)	113¾	17	—	—
50 Steubenville	—	13½	—	—
50 Charleroi	—	—	—	—
50 Hempfield	—	—	—	—
50 Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	—
24 Birmingham	—	—	40	—
50 Citizens	—	—	15	—
	COAL.			
50 Pittsburgh	—	88½	—	$2 50
25 Allegheny	74½	—	—	$1 00
25 Birmingham	—	31¾	—	5 ¶ ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.			
25 Lucesco	—	27	—	—
25 Adesco	—	—	—	—
10 North American	—	9	7¾	—
10 Dalzell	—	—	8¼	1 ¶ ct.
10 Allegheny and Pitts.	—	14½	—	2 ¶ ct.
50 Columbia	—	100	—	4 ¶ ct.
5 Iron City	4¼	5	—	—
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
60 Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	—	—	11½	—
50 Mongahela Navigation	48	—	—	$2 50
	BONDS.			
Allegheny County 5's	—	—	—	81¾
do Scrip 6's	—	—	—	90
Pittsburgh 8's	—	—	—	79
do 6's	—	—	—	97
Allegheny City 6's	—	100	—	—
do 4's	—	—	—	70
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	—	100
do 2d mortg	—	—	—	100
Connellsville 6's	—	100	—	83
Struth. R. R. 6's	—	78	—	—
Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	96¾	—	—

THURSDAY, August 16—P. M.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* in an article "How to Bring Back Gold," says:

"If in all government contracts and private contracts the habit were encouraged of inserting an optional clause by which the party having money to pay should have a right to choose whether to pay in currency or in gold, at a specified price, it would do much towards speedily restoring gold, as many persons would find it better to pay their debts with it than to take it to the banks. In fact, if the government could pay all its debts in gold at $2 50, it would make a little custom-house revenue go a long way. In that case those who received it at a premium, would be anxious to get rid of it before it fell, and there would be so many sellers in the market, that the price would rapidly decline. At present the man who has gold has no use for it. It will not pay his debts except as so much paper, hence it is hoarded by a few capitalists, who make the merchants pay for it most enormously.

Let us see how this idea, if carried out, would operate upon the revenue of the Government. Our glass manufacturers paid on their sales last year $105,951. If they made those bills out in gold, the amount would be so reduced that the tax would have been only $42,000. Income that yielded the Government nearly $300,000 in the district would be reduced below $120,000 because very many would fall below the $10,000 rate. And so with petroleum, tobacco, iron and many other articles. The total revenue from this district, which last year was over two million of dollars (including stamps and taxes paid directly to the Treasurer), would be reduced more than one-half of that sum. Here the writer in the *Ledger* reflected upon the serious deficit in the Revenue which would occur if his idea were generally carried out. The Government would be in the receipt of no greater amount of gold than at present, namely, from customs, and this is nearly all required for interest on her gold-bearing bonds. The interest upon the remainder, the pay of the army, and the ordinary expenditures, would have to be provided for by an increase of taxation to a corresponding amount, which would necessarily fall upon the small dealers and such as cannot make their operations at gold rates. The subject is one which will probably attract the attention of Congress. In New York many of the wholesale houses—particularly such as sell foreign goods—make their transactions at gold rates; and in California it is the universal rule These taxes paid to the government are not only paid upon the reduced amount of business, but paid in greenbacks. The inequality of taxation is thus apparent and should be corrected.

—The New York *Post*, of Monday evening, says: Mr. Fessenden is expected to reach New York this evening on his return from Maine. The absurd and malicious rumors that he is about to resign are without authoritative foundation. The loan market is unchanged, 6 per cent. is the only current rate, but there is little business doing. Commercial paper is passing readily at 6@8 per cent. The stock market is sluggish but steady. Governments are quiet. Five-twenties are slightly lower, while Sixes of 1881 have advanced under orders from abroad. Certificates are unchanged, and seven-thirties are rather more firm. State stocks are steady, coal stocks are strong, bank shares neglected, mining shares dull, railroad bonds firm, and railroad shares dull and irregular.

—The operations of banks under the National Bank law have been very moderate since the enactment of the new bill and the change in the Secretary. The times are exceedingly unpropitious for the establishment of new banks on purely business principles, since the present and prospective course of commerce and the currency is not such as to encourage the creation of any of those credits which constitute the basis of banking business. The most of the means of the old banks have long since been absorbed in Government business, the institutions having become more loan offices than banks. Their position has been, however, good: a considerable part of their capital is in gold, and their means have been so placed in Government paper that, for the present, they are readily available in legal-tender paper, applicable to the discharge all the debts. The situation has been regarded by many as one highly favorable to advantageous liquidation, and should be availed of rather than to encounter all the hazards which the future holds out for credit institutions.

Railway Matters.

In the course of a few weeks, the trains of the Chicago and Alton railroad will run over a new and independent track, which will give the company complete control over the line from St. Louis to Lake Michigan. The difficulty with the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, involving the right to cross the track of the latter is in process of adjustment, but it is thought will not delay the improvement. The extension of the Chicago road is rendered necessary by the steady increase of business which has marked the history of the road for the last four years. The management of the line has devoted itself to an enlargement of the capacity of the road, both for passenger and freight traffic, and the condition of the rolling stock and road bed, bridges, stations, machine shops, and general facilities for business, is unsurpassed by any railroad in the West. One of the sleeping cars on the Chicago and Alton road is described as a palace. It is so constructed as to run upon sixteen wheels, thus lessening the jarring materially. The interior of the car during the day resembles an elegant saloon, with velvet plush so as running along the sides, with armchairs and rockers for those who desire them. All that is necessary to turn this saloon into a sleeping car is to remove the chairs, run out the sofas, let down the back cushions, and the sleeping coach is complete. Each bed is provided with clean linen each trip, and the car is admirably constructed for ventilation. The noise is deadened by double floors, windows, doors and sides. The toilet arrangements are models of convenience and elegance, and the whole car the most perfect in all its parts that has ever been built.

The Kansas *City Journal* announces that the road from Lisbon on the Pacific Railroad from that city across Blue and Rock Creeks, and is now within three miles of Independence, Mo. By the 15th instant the track would be laid fifteen miles west from Westerling, making but thirty miles short of reaching Kansas City and St. Louis. On the 16th day of June last there were seventy miles ready for the iron. Two months have passed, and the number forty miles, giving the company forty-five months in which to redeem their promise of opening the road by the first of January next.

On the 16th inst a railroad meeting was held at Aranamis, Clark county, Missouri, to consider the proposal of building a railroad via Canton and Lagrange to Westquiney. On motion of General Stevens a committee was appointed to prepare articles of association, and, when requisite stock is subscribed, to organize under the railroad law of the State. The "Alexandria, Canton and Lagrange Air Line" was adopted as the name of the road.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

WEDNESDAY, August 17, 1864.

The market yesterday was inactive. The unfavorable weather operated as a check on trade generally. In yesterday's report there was an error which we wish to correct. The sale H. Rock iron was at $78 00 per ton, four months, not at $68 00 as the types made us say.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

August 17, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

	₩ lb
FLAT BAR.	
1¼ to 6, by ¾ to 1 inch	7½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	7¾
1½ to 1⅝, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	7¾
1½ to 1½ by 5⅛ inch	7
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7¾
1½ to 1⅝, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8
⅜ to 1⅝, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¼
½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½
HORSE SHOE.	₩ lb
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅝ inch	8½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2¼ to 6 inch	8½
1¼ and 2	8¾
⅝ to 1¼ inch	9
1 and 1¼	10
⅜ inch	10½
¼ inch	11½
⅛ inch	11½

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	₩ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7½
2¼ to 2½	7¾
⅝ to 1¼ inch	8
⅜ to 1 inch	8½
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ inch	7¾
¼ and ⅜ inch	8
⅛ inch	8½
⅜ and ¾ inch	7¾
⅛ inch	8½
⅜ to 1¼ inch	8
⅜ and ⅝ inch	8½
¼ inch	9
⅛ inch	8¾
⅜ to 7-16 inch	8½
¼ inch	9
3-16 inch	11
OVAL IRON.	₩ lb
⅜ to 1¼ inch	7¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	8
¼ inch	8½
⅛ inch	8¾
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	₩ lb
⅜ to 1¼ inch	8
⅜ and ⅝ inch	8½
¼ inch	9
SHEET.	
No. 16 to 17	10
" 18 to 24	10¾
" 25 and 26	10½
" 27	10¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼ ₩ lb extra.

PLATES.	
3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₩ lb extra.	
Hendy Joists	9
Plow Slabs	8½
" Wings	8½
FLAT RAILS	
Punched and counter sunk.	
1¼ to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch	8
1¼ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	8½
1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	9
1¼ by ⅝ inch	9
PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	8½
NAIL RODS.	
Juniata	12

NAILS.	$ keg
10d to 6d Nails	8 12½
8 and 9d	8 37½
6 and 7d	8 62½
4 and 5d	8 87½
Casing Nails.	
6d	$9 13
8d	8 88
10d	8 63
12d	8 63
20d	8 63
Finishing.	
6d	9 63
8d	9 38
10d	9 13
12d	9 13
16d	9 13

25 cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 100 lbs. or more.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS.—Four months credit for approved paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York. 5 per cent. discount for cash, par funds or N. Y. Exchange, remitted on receipt of invoice.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

Business yesterday was dull. The sales made, with few exceptions, were not worth reporting The weather was unfavorable for out door transactions. During the afternoon we had continuous showers, which cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on the crop. The Monongahela is again on the rise; the marks last evening exhibited three feet two inches. We hope the rise will continue until we have a good old fashion rise. Some of the new boats have and will take their departure during the week. Among the sales made we record as follow:

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was local—to meet the wants of the city trade. Prices have undergone no change. The receipts were light but there was no export demand. The principal enquiry was for the better grades. Extra Fine, sales 175 bbls at $10 50@10 75; 160 bbls at $10 50@11 00; 65 bbls at $10 75. Sales 150 bbls the terms were private sales; country lots at lower figures.

GRAIN—The receipts of first descriptions was on the increase. Prices rules about the same. Wheat was steady at unchanged prices; sales 240 bush Red at $2; sales 175 bush White at $1 05 @1 10. Corn—The receipts were larger, but not to sufficient quantities to have any effect on prices; sales 500 bush at depot at $1 52 for shelled. Oats—Were steady with a fair demand; prices have undergone no change; sales 350 bush old at depot at $1 06; sales 200 do new at 90@95c. Barley and Rye was unchanged.

BACON—We have no change to notice in regard to this article. The sales were not large but were regular. Is prices were unchanged We omit them for the present issue.

FEED—The market was firm with a fair demand. We note sales of 4 tons Middlings at $2 75@3.

DRIED BEEF—The market was firm with a fair demand. We note further sales at 23c.

HAY—Former prices have been well maintained. Sales 30 loads at the scales, at $16@18.

STRAW—Sales of Wheat at $15, and Oats at $25 ₩ ton.

APPLES—The receipts were fair, and sale, retail. 100 bbls were disposed of at $8 00@8 50.

BUTTER—The demand has fallen off; we note sales 10 packages at 30@35c ₩ lb.

GROCERIES—The market was not active; the principal demand was for Coffee; holders were endeavoring to establish an advance; we quote nominally at 32@35c. The sales were selling in a small way, at the following prices: Cuba and Orleans, 29@29c, being the extremes; Crushed, 30@32c. A Coffee 31c; B Coffee, 30c. Molasses—New Orleans, $1 05 per gallon. Syrups rang from $1 20 to $1 50. Rice was steady at 15¾@16c.

SALT—Sales in a regular way at $5.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Wednesday, August 17, 1864.

BUSINESS was inactive, and the sales were not worth naming so far as Crude was concerned. The receipts for the past few days only amounted to ninety barrels all told. The river to Oil City has been very low for some time past and prices of freight have ruled high, which has to a great measure prevented shipments. The stock of Crude oil in the market is quite small, which tends to hold up the present prices. Our latest dates from New York report a dull market and prices tending downward. The only transactions that came under our notice was the following:

CRUDE—Sales of 75 bbls of heavy at 31c., packages returned; 100 bbls. Greene oil at 38c; packages returned. Further sales of Greene county oil was made at former prices.

Refined Oil—Was not active, buyers manifest no particular inclination to operate. Some are willing to buy but want lower figures, holders are not disposed to give, and hence we have few sales to report; sales 50 bbls Bonded delivable in Philadelphia in five days at 52c. The nominal rates for present delivery are, Bonded 75 to 95c, Fine 90 to 95c.

Benzium—Was innactive, prices nominal at $2 40@2 50. Later; sales 60 bbls at $7 50.

Naphta—Was dull, with more sellers than buyers. Rates nominal at 35c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher & Brother, 90 bbls.

Imports Oil per A. V. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Patrona Company, 297 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

North American Company, 179 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Worthen, M. & Co, 50 bbls tar, for New York.

Clarke & S, 19 obls tar, for New York.

G S Long & Co, 110 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

AUGUST 13.

The sales of tobacco to-day were the largest of the week, and prices of all good conditioned lots were fully maintained, especially for shipping leaf, one hogshead of which, weighing 2,000 pounds, soldat the Pioneer warehouse at $85, and 1 hogshead, and a hogshead of the same quality, weighing 1,950 pounds, sold for $50. The shipments, though not heavy, are increasing, and this stemmery and manufactory is reviving.

The sales at the auction warehouses to-day amounted to 351 hogsheads at the following rates: At the Pickett warehouse in a break of 17 hogsheads of low trash, only 10 hhds brought $15@25 the range being $11 to $13; lugs to fine leaf, $12 25 to $40; 1 hhd of trash at $7; 2 hhds choice fine cut at $60; 1 hhd of seconds at $45, and 1 hhd of heavy shipping leaf at $39. The sales at the Ninth street warehouse were 4 hhds at $10 50 to $ 3; the bulk of the sale at $13 25 to $39, and 2 hhds at $45, and $56 25. At the Louisville warehouse 1 hhd sold at $10; 22 hhds low grade at $11 75 to $12 75; fair lugs to fair leaf at $13 to $41, and 1 at $44 50. At the Louisville warehouse 15 hhds inferior to fair at $10 50 to $12 75; the bulk at $13 50 to $16 25; 4 hhds at $40; 6 hhds at $40 50 to $45 50; 2 hhds at $47 50, and 1 hogshead choice shipping leaf at $60.

Boston Fish Market.

AUGUST 13.

FISH—There was an active demand for codfish, both for export and consumption which is fully up to the supply offering; stocks do not accumulate as usual, but the new catch is taken as fast as received. The market is firm and prices have further advanced. Sales of Gand Bank at $7 87 50; Bay Funday $8@8 87½; a small at 8c; 50@6 ₩ qtl. Bake are selling at $3; Haddock $2 75@3; Pollock $4@4 50 ₩ qtl.

The receipts of Mackerel have lately been more liberal, and the prospects of the catch on the whole are good, several schooners having lately returned from the Chaleur with handsome fares. But this fish has been selling at relatively low rates, and in sympathy with the provision markets it was strong that prices for all grades tend steadily up. Sales of No. 1 at 2 @21; No. 2 large at $16 75, and medium at $13; No. 3 large at 12@12 50, and medium at 9@9 50 Alewives selling at 3 for American. Pickled Herring are scarce at 5@10 for common and Labrador.—*Bulletin.*

A newspaper is now published in Reading called *The Father Abraham*. It is said to have a fair list of subscribers, but we presume will make a call for "three thousand more."

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was three feet two inches water by the Metal Marks, and swelling. We had fine showers during the afternoon, which will probably produce a further rise.

CINCINNATI.

Tuesday's *Commercial* says:

The river is on a stand. There is 32 inches hence to Louisville, and two feet in the canal. The Lower Ohio is falling, with 2 feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 18 inches in the Cumberland, and falling. There is 2 feet in the Kanawha, and falling. The Kentucky River is falling, with 2½ feet from Mundy's Landing to the mouth.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—We have no arrivals or departures to record outside of the daily routine.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The "Pilot Association" of our broad western rivers are in session in Cincinnati.

VICKSBURG.

The *Herald* of the 4th says:

The H. Homeyer arrived from Memphis, having a heavy load of Government freight. She reports all quiet up the river. At a point up the river, the name of which we are unable to learn, the Homeyer ran hard aground on a bar, and was awhile in a perilous condition. She was compelled to cast overboard a thousand sacks of corn, belonging to the Government and consigned to Capta n Rush, before she was rescued from danger. She is now discharging her freight at the levee.

The following boats are in port: Shenango, Universe, Wenona, Monroe, S. H. Holmes, Homeyer, Robert Emmet, Lady.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Press* says: The river was rising slowly yesterday—about one inch at the head of the falls in twenty-four hours, which is equal to three inches on the Portland bar. These will make about three feet water on the bar at the foot of the falls, equal to some thirty inches in the canal. The weather continues oppressively warm, the heat, as indicated by the thermometer in the shade, ranging as high as 90 during the greater part of the day. More rain is now greatly wanted for the purposes of navigation as well as maturing the crops, which are again drooping and withering for the want of moisture.

The shipments yesterday by river were light, including only about two hundred hogsheads of tobacco to the East, apportioned to ferryboats.

The Lenl Leoti was at the wharf last evening awaiting a cargo for Cincinnati.

We learn that an attempt was made to launch Capt. Ford's new boat, the St. Charles, at New Albany, Thursday, but owing to the low stage of water she did not float. The boat is still on the ways unhurt.

In addition to the mail boats, the Mollie McPike, Dora Lawrence, Highland Chief, Maggie Hays, and Ontario may be expected at the wharf this morning, all on the hunt of tobacco.

SAINT LOUIS.

The *Union* says:

The river is again slowly falling at this point, but the channel below continues to cut out, and is daily improving. There is now five feet water at the shoalest point hence to Cairo, and six feet at Island 74, the worst place between Cairo and Memphis.

The Upper Mississippi is still on the decline at every point, with scant four feet to Keokuk, and the channel has nearly reached its former minimum stage.

The Missouri river is falling its entire length with barely four feet in the channel from Leavenworth to the mouth.

Considerable apprehensions are felt by the citizens of Leavenworth that as the river declines their town will be stranded, and behind a huge sandbar. It is said nothing but good luck and the whims of old Maddy have kept the channel where it is. Several plans have been proposed to remedy the evil, but none that seem practical. One writer in the *Bulletin* proposes to build an embankment one hundred feet wide, six feet above high water mark. He says the philosophy of this can be seen at a glance. When the river rises, the basin, or old bed down to the embankment, will fill up so gradually that there will be no current to beat against it. The back water below will be within a few inches as high, making the pressure on the work about equal. The embankment could be used as a road—a railroad, if you please—for all time; and it would not be many years before the old channel above would fill up with driftwood and sand, and become a part and parcel of the main land. There would be no danger of the islands washing away, and on it could be erected our railroad depots, and a smart town would probably spring up.

St. Louis labored under the same difficulty, and spent thousands of dollars with no effect, and finally resorted to the same expedient. It was suggested by an old German who was considered a sort of *non compos mentis*. Now all the railroads running out of East St. Louis pass over it.

Illinois river is falling very fast, and the last boa- down reports thirty-three inches on the bars.

Business was a trifle better on the landing saturday, with indications of lively times this week. The receipts of produce have also increased within the past forty-eight hours.

Rates of freight to New Orleans are as follows: Flour, apples and potatoes, ₩ bbl ..... $ 1 75
Bulk, ₩ hundred 2 25
Whisky, ₩ bbl 2 75
Pound freight, ₩ 100 lbs 75
Cook, ₩ passage 20 00
Cabin passengers 50 00

Rates up the Missouri remain at 75c ₩ hundred to Glasgow, and $1 to Leavenworth.

We learn from Hastings Farmer that the steamer Hamburg, which was sunk at Lake Pepin during the spring of 1860, in twenty-two feet of water, has been raised from the watery bed, and is now on dry land. The machinery is quite valuable, worth about twelve thousand dollars. Several attempts to move the hull and machinery before this, but all failed. The present enterprise is conducted by Mr. D. B. Kelly, of Red Wing. The *Commerce* says: To judge of the magnitude of the undertaking, we would state that the block and staple used weigh 14 lbs each, and a chain about 75 feet in length about 2,000 lbs. This is a complete job for Mr. Kelly. She was passed around the vessel, and formed the basis of operations. To this the cable was attached and run by horse power from the shore, 200 feet inland. The cable and chains are as follows. Lines, 10-59 to 16-59, cotton shipping leaf $17@28 c; medium do $24@27; good do $29 50@39 90; common manufacturing leaf, 27@37; medium do $ 38 —50; and fine do $56@166 ₩ 100 lbs.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—L O Mill, 1 car hides; G L Kroh, 56 bbls pearls; J Moorhead, 6 cars metal; Freeman & A, 8 kegs liquor; Zug and Panter, 1 car fire bricks; Hallock and Co, 1 car whisky; A Hinsdale, 204 green hides; W H Strunby, 1 car lumber; W F Weyman, 1 box.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin & Co, 1 car iron; M Conkle, 47 bu oats; J C McKee, do do; W P Beck & Co, 1 car salt; W Richey, 24 bu apples and pears; Young & Co, 21 bu tomatoes and potatoes; Mrs Bright, 30 do do; Mrs Newell, 6 baskets peaches, apples and pears; Mr Hess, 10 bu apples and potatoes; Calvin Lee, 15 bu apples; John Hamilton, 11 bu J Smeath, 3 boxes butter, 5 do eggs.

Boston Metal Market.

BOSTON, August 13.

IRON—The market for Pig continues dull, especially for imported, and the tendency of prices is to fall off with the rates of exchange. Sales of Scotch No. 1, various brands, at $78 @80 ₩ ton, cash. American is steady and the moderate demand at $72 50@75 ₩ ton, cash, for No. 1. In Bar Iron, sales of English $210@220 for common and $225@230 for refined. Russia sheet nominal at 32@35c, and English do. at 9½@12c ₩ lb. Nails steady at 10c ₩ lb, cash, for assorted sizes.

TIN—The market, which has been almost entirely nominal of late, is somewhat firmer with an improved demand, principally on Government account, for which purpose some 1,000 pigs, comprising a large part of the foreign in the market, have been taken in New York on private terms. Here, sales 2,000 pigs Galena at a shade under 37c ₩ lb, cash, now held higher. English and Straits held at 36@37c, cash; sheet and Pipe are selling at 45c ₩ lb, cash. Old Lead, 15c ₩ lb, cash, and 16c in exchange.—*Bulletin.*

Cincinnati Cotton Sales.

The following sales of confiscated Cotton were made at auction to-day, by the agent of the Treasury Department: J. C. Thomas, 50 bales at $1 55; St. Broom, 28 bls. at $1 50; Gould, Pearce & Co., 15 bales at $1 49; Gould, Pearce & Co, 20 bales at $1 46; J. C. Thoma., 48 bales at $1 46; —Montague, 8 bales at $1 46; Gould, Pearce & Co., 13 bags at $1 37, J. T. Cunningham, 31 bales at $1 55.

—Sales of Stocks and Bonds, on Tuesday evening, August 16th, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

$700 Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Bonds, Fourth Series, Dividend $3,25 per $100.

Eureka Insurance Co	$50,00
Monongahela Insurance Co	32,00
do Navigation Co	26,00
Dalzell Oil Co	8,00
Iron City Oil Co	4,00

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

August 15, 1864.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Bodmann's Warehouse were 65 hhds and 70 boxes, as follows: 55 hhds Mason County Leaf, Lugs and Trash, viz: 1 at $9, 2 at $9@9 50, 3 at $10@10 75, 4 at $11@13, 1 at $13 25, 3 at $13 50@14 75, 2 at $15@15 25, 1 at $15 75, 3 at $16@17, 1 at $20, 2 at $21@21 50, 3 at $22@22 75, 1 at $25, 2 at $28@29, 1 at $24 50, 1 at $24 75, 1 at $25 75, 1 at $26 25, 2 at $27 25; 30 hhds Mason County Leaf and Lugs at private sale, at 8c round; 70 boxes Ohio Seed Leaf Wrappers and Fillers, ranging from 30 to 35. Receipts heavy.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

August 13.

Market active at a still further in advance prices. The sales to-day at auction five warehouses comprise 353 hhds, 305 of which were sold and bids on 48 rejected. One hhd of the manufacturing leaf sold at $160 ₩ 100 lbs. The range on all grades is as follows. Lugs, $10 50 to 16 50; common shipping leaf $17@28 c; medium do $24@27; good do $29 50@39 90; common manufacturing leaf, 27@37; medium do $ 38 —50; and fine do $56@166 ₩ 100 lbs.

Boston Cotton Market.

Notwithstanding the liberal receipt of 3,000 bales at New York during the last week, prices continued to range upwards, till the receipt of the intelligence of the imminent fall of Mobile, which is supposed to be the key to immense quantities of confederate cotton. Since then the market has been easier, with a falling off in the demand, and at the close middling may be quoted at $1 75@1 76.—*Bulletin.*

A Cheering Voice from a Gallant Officer.

CAMP OF THE 57TH PENN'A VOLS.,
NEAR BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA., July 5, 1864.

Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

DEAR SIR:—I intended to have written to you before the closing of Congress, at which time you were at Washington City zealously engaged in counteracting Copperhead influence so as to repeal the three hundred dollar clause of the Conscription law. However, I was prevented on account of the continuous fighting which was going on in our front. If it had not been that I observed, in the reading of the proceedings of Congress, that you were among the number who voted right, I should have made a great effort to drop you a line. I assure you that the army was considerably interested, and all who favored the repeal have won the admiration of all the soldiers and every patriot.

No doubt but I had better introduce myself before proceeding, for fear that you have forgotten me, or it may be that you never knew me. Suffice for me to say, I remember you, However, I am satisfied that you will recollect or have some knowledge of me when I refer you to my father, Richard Watkins, who, before his death, lived at Lock No. 5. I have been in the army nearly three years, under the command of Colonel A. B. Howell, with whom no doubt but you are well acquainted, during which time I never was more confident of success as now. When the Army of the Potomac was on the Peninsula, two years ago, scarcely a deserter came into our lines. And if any did come they were always foreigners or were Northern men. Since we have been here this time there are many natives, almost every one of whom are natives of Virginia I have talked with several within the last few days. They all say that much dissatisfaction prevails in their army, and a lack of confidence of success. A great many complain of the bad faith of their government, in first getting them into the army, and at the expiration of their term of service conscripting them for an indefinite length of time or so long as the war lasts. I am afraid that the people of the North will become impatient, and be disposed to have peace on any terms, when the Confederacy is fast falling to pieces, and a short time will consummate the work of destruction. Although the rebels fight well, yet I think that they are not as determined as when we fought them at Fair Oaks. If we could only get them out of their fortifications, the fate of the rebellion would soon be decided.

The last of the Southern men are in the field, and as this war will terminate only when the resources of the South are exhausted, I think that the beginning of the end is at hand.

The weather is quite hot, yet much healthier than when we were on the Peninsula before. The health of the troops is good considering the season. The attack on Petersburg did not result as favorable as we could have expected, yet we are not discouraged nor was it barren of any advantage. Grant still sticks close to the enemy, and would succeed if the rebs were kept out of the State. The accounts given by correspondents of the press must be taken with considerable allowance. I believe that our cause has been injured by false statements.

My term of service will soon be out, having served for nearly three years. Expect to return home and procure a satisfactory home for an aged mother, after which I will return if this war is not terminated.

I remain your friend,

LEWIS WATKINS,
Captain 65th Pa. Vols.

Boston Copper Market.

August 13.

COPPER—The market for this metal is more quiet, the transactions being mostly confined to the wants of consumption, with but little export or speculative demand. Sales of Lake Superior in lots moderate request at 72c., and Yellow Sheathing Metal at 50c. ₩ lb, 6 mos. Bolts and Braziers' Copper selling at 72c., and Yellow Metal Bolts, 56c. ₩ lb. Ingot Copper is nominal, at 50@53c. ₩ lb, cash, with considerable sales in New York within this range.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Wool Market.

AUGUST 13.

Notwithstanding the dullness in most other branches of trade, we notice a decided improvement in the wool market during the past week. The demand has been unusually active for the season, and prices have advanced 5@10c ₩ lb. With the present prospects of and limited supplies on the goods market, manufacturers do not consider it policy to "lay on their oars" longer than can possibly be avoided. Having repaired and extended their machinery, and in all other respects made preparations for a busy and profitable season, they are now in the market for staple to work up into seasonable fabrics, and are disposed to supply limited quantities freely at the outset, as they cannot expect to secure better terms by delay.

Good medium and fine fleeces are especially wanted for heavy winter goods. Long stapled delaine wools are also in good demand, with sales of considerable lots to one or two large corporations. Tulled wools are in a very limited supply, and extra sizes command extreme rates.

The demand at present is extremely consumptive, and is likely to continue strong and healthy through the remainder of the season. There is now a large and capital selection of domestic wools of the new clip (if we except pulled) at the market, and the receipts are liberal and accumulative; the supply will probably continue ahead of the demand for a month or two to come, until the bulk of the clips is transferred to the markets of consumption, which is now being rapidly done. But by-and-by there will come a turning in the tide, when the demand will begin to outstrip the receipts.

Wool cannot be delayed from going into consumption as it was last Fall, owing to the greater exigencies of the goods market which now exist. It is pretty certain that sales, however rapidly they may accumulate for the present, will be much reduced before the close of the year; and with this reduction, and the consequent necessity of falling stocks, it is sure upon high-cost foreign staple, must come a material advance in prices. At present the latter is relatively higher than the domestic article, and must, of course, remain in advance until it is needed to supply a deficiency, which is sure to occur before the close of the season.

In the interior, the clip has almost entirely passed into second hands; and, with greater ease in the money market, is held firmly at very full rates. Eastern buyers find it next to impossible to secure fair fleeces of any grade at less than $1 ₩ lb, and choice lots of Pennsylvania and Ohio are not to be had at less than $1 05 @1 10, exclusive of commissions. Hence, with the year's supply bought up, as it must be, on such a basis, there is at least a good margin for a fair advance in the latter in market.

Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 550,000 lbs., at a range of $1@1 20 ₩ lb for fleece, and $1@1 25 for super and extra pulled. The bulk of the transactions, which comprise heavy New York to medium and fine Western, were at $1@1 15. In Canada combing we hear of no sales, but the article is firmly held at $1 50. In foreign the sales have been very light, including small lots of Cape at 70@75c, and Mestiza at 50c ₩ lb.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Oil Market.

August, 13.

The market for Linseed is dull, and prices are again in a shade lower. Sales of small lots at $1 72½ per gallon, cash. Lard Oil is in moderate demand. Sales of No. 1 at $1 @1 05, and extra Western at $1 70@1 75 per gallon. Red Rape is more active and firm. Sales of distilled at $1 45@1 48 per gallon for Bank and Straits. Sperm is very firm; sales of crude at $2 3 @2 35; refined, $1 50@2 55 per gallon. Whale is also firm; sales of crude at $1 05; refined $1 60 per gallon. Newton Oil Co's. Sperm Lubricating Oil is in steady demand at $1 50 per gallon.

Petroleum is more active, and the refined article is a shade firmer with improved export demand. There has been some interruption in transportation